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# MAYNE'S SIGHT SPELLER

## PRIMARY

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# MAYNE'S

# SIGHT SPELLER

## PRIMARY

Adapted for Third, Fourth and Fifth Grades and for Ungraded Schools

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BY

D. D. MAYNE

Principal School of Agriculture, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

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J. A. LYONS & CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK

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May 7, 1920

Take care that you never spell a word wrong. Always, before you spell a word, consider how it is spelled, and if you do not remember it, turn to a dictionary. It produces great praise to a lady [or gentleman] to spell well.—*Thomas Jefferson*, in a letter to his daughter.

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# PREFACE

Notwithstanding the assertion made by one of our prominent educators that the boy in the high school who is accused of being a poor speller should regard the accusation as a compliment rather than a disgrace, the great body of English-speaking people feel that accuracy in the use of the mother-tongue in orthography, as well as in composition, is one of the marks of even a fair education.

The problem of how to make good spellers is a very present one for the teachers in the schools. A few years ago it was thought by a number of prominent educators that it would be best to do away with the spelling-book and teach spelling incidentally in connection with the regular school subjects. In the schools where this plan, or rather lack of plan, was tried it was soon found that pupils regarded spelling merely as incidental, attaching little importance to it. Systematic use of the unpedagogic spellers now on the market is far better than this haphazard instruction given without a text.

During the past few years the subject of spelling has received increasing attention from educators and psychologists, investigations having revealed facts that cannot but prove of great value in making good spellers. These investigations of thousands of children in Germany, in Philadelphia, Chicago, and many of the important cities of Wisconsin, have shown with a reasonable degree of certainty the following facts:

1. In learning to spell, school children are largely "eye-minded"; that is, they obtain their percepts of the order of the letters in words by seeing the words in print or in script.

2. The ease of obtaining the percepts, and the ability to reproduce them with accuracy are aided by studying the words in the forms in which they usually appear in print or script, unmodified by separation into syllables or the application of diacritical markings.

3. Good spelling is aided greatly by writing, and, to a less extent, by naming the letters aloud in order. The careful pronunciation of the words by the pupil has been found to be a great aid to correct spelling.

4. Very much better results have been obtained when attention has been called to certain words of difficult orthography or when something of interest, either in pronunciation or meaning, has been given with reference to the words.

Even a cursory examination of the spelling-books published within the period of these investigations will show that their authors either had no knowledge of the investigations or chose not to utilize it. If, then, the results of the investigations are not to be discredited, the necessity for a text-book in spelling which shall take into account the ascertained facts is plainly shown. To meet this necessity, the Sight Speller has been prepared.

The words are printed in clear, bold-faced type to appeal to the eye of the pupil, and there are no marks of any kind on or about the words to distract the attention of the pupil from their usual form.

Under each list of words, in smaller type, are the words marked for correct pronunciation. Here are also given such cautions, meanings, and facts as will call more interested attention to the words to be spelled. The diacritical markings are those used in Webster's International Dictionary, but there are no re-spellings, it having been demonstrated beyond question that such re-spellings are a frequent source of poor spelling, as they present incorrect forms for critical attention, the result being that the incorrect forms are often the ones which make the stronger impressions on the mind.

The choice of vocabulary and its extent are among the most important problems in preparing a good spelling-book.

It is manifestly impossible to include in a speller all the words that are found in the dictionary, many thousands of which find no place in the vocabulary of the ordinary citizen.

Although much fault is found with the irregularity of our English spelling, it is a fact that the average child, acquainted

with the common analogies of our language, will spell correctly hundreds of words which he has never seen. The analogies and the phonetics of our language attend to the spelling of the larger number of words in the language. It is not necessary, then, to incorporate all of these in a speller. Neither is it necessary in a spelling-book to give special attention to the simpler analogies, as that is amply provided for in our modern methods of teaching reading.

There are thus left for the special vocabulary of the spelling-book only such words as involve some orthographic difficulty. What constitutes orthographic difficulty is, of course, largely a matter of judgment of the author or teacher, but some advance has been made on individual judgment by a comparison of spelling tests used in a number of cities throughout the country. It is found that certain words that are frequently misspelled in one city will present no difficulty whatever in another; also, that certain words which are misspelled by pupils quite generally are such as apparently should present no difficulty whatever. An investigation of difficulties in spelling was made at the University of Wisconsin under the supervision of the professor of psychology. It was found that the greatest difficulty lies in the doubling of letters. Then, in order, with the terminations *able* and *ible*, in *ei* and *ie*, in *tion*, *sion* and *cion* and in silent letters. It will be noted that prominence is given to these difficulties in the preparation of the lessons and in the selection of the words for this book. The doubling of letters and some other difficulties involve the rules of spelling. A single rule is emphasized in each grade and a review of all the rules, with drills, is given in the eighth grade. It is believed that this arrangement will make the rules serviceable to the pupils.

In many spelling-books particular stress is laid upon lists of homophones. The spelling-book that places together the words *ton* and *tun* for the pupil to study and to distinguish is doing him a positive disservice. The word *tun* is seldom used as the name of a cask, and there is certainly no possibility that the pupils in our schools to-day will ever have any

occasion to employ it. Until these two words were studied in juxtaposition there was little probability of *ton* being misspelled; but from this time forward every pupil needing to write the word representing two thousand pounds, will meet the question, Shall I spell it with an *o* or a *u*? The more he thinks about it the more likely he is to choose the wrong letter. Spelling-books having long lists of homophones lead to the very confusion they are seeking to avoid.

There is not likely to be confusion in the minds of the pupils with words presented at long intervals. Early in life the word *load* is learned. It may not be necessary until many years afterward to add the word *lode* and when that time comes there will be no confusion unless some speller groups the words and directs the pupil to study the two words together. The words *to*, *too* and *two*, and *there* and *their* are learned at about the same time, and it is the confusion of a few words such as these that has led to the belief that it is necessary to teach many homophones, whereas, in point of fact, the number needed is very small. A few homophones with which pupils may have special difficulty are given in the Review and Dictation Exercises. Here pupils may see the words in their proper relations to other words, and with their exact meanings indicated by their use in sentences.

Though the method of presentation may vary, all practical teachers recognize the necessity of drill and of frequent review upon troublesome words. Words of this nature have been repeated in each grade. No apology is offered for the occurrence of *separate* and its derivates seven times, nor for the repetition of *benefit* and its derivates as frequently. Every teacher above the fourth grade will recognize the necessity of the repetition. Drill, drill, drill, is the price to be paid for good spelling. It is recommended that, besides mastering the spelling of the words for its own grade, each grade review all the words given for the preceding grade.

If an eighth grade pupil can spell every word in the spelling-book correctly, he or she may still be a poor speller for life. New words are constantly arising that must be learned.

More important than all else is the formation of the *dictionary habit.* This habit well formed will make even a naturally poor speller a good speller in adult life, as well as contribute to his general intelligence. The cultivation of this habit is one of the chief advantages to be gained by the use of this spelling-book. Each lesson has something to be looked up in the dictionary, and specific directions are given to the pupil as to what he shall look up. A teacher may talk ever so much about the use of the dictionary, and advise its use, but, unless definite lessons are given, the habit will not be formed. The act of searching for the word, the retention of the letters of the word in the mind, and the mental chastisement if they slip away before the word searched for is found, are all powerful influences in fixing the form of the word in the mind.

The compilation of a mere list of words for use in the grades would be an easy task, but would be of doubtful utility. The words in this speller are chosen with reference to their orthographic difficulty. It is primarily a spelling-book, and not a language book, a grammar, an etymology or an orthoepy. Without sacrificing this fundamental idea, however, it has been found possible to so classify the words of the speller that the meanings of hundreds of them become apparent, the pronunciation of others is indicated, and the derivation of many more is made clear.

The spelling lesson is often the lesson that is most neglected by the teacher, not because of any want of appreciation of its importance, but chiefly because of lack of time. This text is an aid to the teacher. It not only presents the list of words in proper form, but it also gives such assistance to the pupils as the careful teacher would gladly give had she the time.

It is hoped that the use of this text will make the spelling lesson something more than a "conning o'er" of a mere list of words, and the author will feel abundantly repaid if his effort to produce a spelling-book which recognizes the results of recent scientific investigations shall be accorded a welcome by teachers and pupils.

## TO THE TEACHER

The formation of the dictionary habit receives the attention that its importance demands. In the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th grades more than eighty per cent of the lessons given in this book have definite directions given for dictionary work. In the 8th grade the same opportunity is furnished but the directions are often omitted so as to test the student's initiative.

# PRONUNCIATION

## Elementary Sounds

There are about forty elementary sounds in the English language. By a proper combination of these elementary sounds the words of the language are made.

## The Alphabet Imperfect

If the alphabet were perfect, there would be only one character for each sound. The English alphabet, however, contains only twenty-six characters, so that extra duties must be put upon some of the characters—e. g., "a" has ten sounds. The twenty-six characters are not economically used, for some of them are superfluous, as *q*=*kw*, *x*=*ks*, etc. This imperfection leads to the necessity of indicating the pronunciation of words by diacritical marks in order to denote the true values of the characters.

## Classification of Oral Elements

The elementary sounds are either vowel sounds or consonant sounds.

The vowel sounds, or vowels, are made by the vocal cords, and are but slightly modified by the organs of speech. The letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *w* and *y* represent all the vowels in the language.

The consonant sounds, or consonants, are sounds which in utterance are usually combined and sounded with vowels.

### Vowels

| Character | Name of Sound | Name of Diacritical Mark | Equivalent | Key Words |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ā | Long *a* | Macron | e | āle, fāte, chāos |
| ă | Short *a* | Breve | | ăm, făt, ăccept |
| ä | Long Italian | Two dots above | | fär, fäther, äh |
| å | Short Italian | One dot above | | åsk, gråss, Americå |

| Character | Name of Sound | Name of Diacritical Mark | Equivalent | Key Words |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ạ | Broad | Two dots under | | ạll, ạwe, swạrm |
| a | Short Broad | One dot under | ŏ | whạt, wạs, quality |
| â | Circumflex | Caret | ê | câre, shâre, pârent |
| ã | Modified by *r* | Tilde | ẽ, õ, ĩ, ỹ, û | scholãr, orchãrd |
| ă | Long shortened | Detached bar | | senăte, prefăce |
| *a* | Obscure | Italic | | fin*a*l, inf*a*nt |
| ē | Long *e* | Macron | ĭ | ēve, mēte, serēne |
| ĕ | Short *e* | Breve | | ĕnd, mĕt, ĕffăce |
| ê | Circumflex | Caret | â | thêre, hêir, whêre |
| ẽ | Modified by *r* | Tilde | ã, ĩ, õ, û, ỹ | fẽrn, hẽr, infẽr |
| e | Like long ā | Bar below | ā | prey, obey, feign |
| ĕ | Long shortened | Detached bar | | crĕate, sĕrene |
| *e* | Obscure | Italic | | rec*e*nt, nov*e*l |
| ī | Long *i* | Macron | ȳ | īce, tīme, bīnd |
| ĭ | Short *i* | Breve | ỹ | ĭll, pĭn, pĭty |
| ĭ | Like ē | Two dots above | ē | machĭne, pĭque |
| ĩ | Modified by *r* | Tilde | ã, õ, ẽ, ỹ, û | fĩr, bĩrd |
| i | Long shortened | Detached bar | | idea, tribunal |
| ō | Long *o* | Macron | | ōld, nōte, ōver |
| ŏ | Short *o* | Breve | ạ | ŏdd, nŏt, ŏccur |
| ô | Circumflex | Caret | | ôrb, lôrd, ôrder |
| õ | Modified by *r* | Tilde | ã, ẽ, ĩ, û, ỹ | doctõr, factõr |
| o | Broad | Two dots under | o͞o | oze, who, tomb |
| o | Short broad | One dot under | o͝o ụ | wolf, bosom |
| ȯ | Like short *u* | One dot above | ŭ | sȯme, ȯther |
| o | Long shortened | Detached bar | | obey, prōpose |
| o͞o | Long *oo* | Macron | o | go͞ose |
| o͝o | Short *oo* | Breve | o ụ | fo͝ot |
| ū | Long *u* | Macron | | ūse, pūre, tūne |
| ŭ | Short *u* | Breve | ȯ | ŭp, tŭb, sŭbmit |
| û | Circumflex | Caret | | ûrn, bûrn, fûrl |
| ụ | Broad | Two dots under | | rude, intrude |
| ụ | Short Broad | One dot under | o, o͝o | full, put, push |
| u | Long shortened | Detached bar | | unite, humane |
| ȳ | Long *y* | Macron | ī | mȳ, crȳ, dȳe |
| ỹ | Short *y* | Breve | ĭ | sadlỹ |
| ỹ | Modified by *r* | Tilde | ĭ, ã, õ, û, ẽ | mỹrtle, mỹrrh |

## Diphthongs

A diphthong is a combination of two vowel sounds, in one utterance or syllable. It may be represented to the eye by two letters or by one. There are six diphthongs in the English language, represented in the words *ice*, *out*, *oil*, *ale*, *old*, *use*.

## Digraphs

A digraph is a combination of two letters to represent one sound, as *ai* in said, *ph* in phonic.

## Trigraphs

A trigraph is a combination of three letters to represent one sound or diphthong, as *ieu* in adieu, *eau* in beau.

## Consonants

| Character | Name of Sound | Name of Diacritical Mark | Equivalent | Key Words |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| c | Hard | Bar | k | cat call |
| ç | Soft | Cedilla | s | çell, viçe |
| ḡ | Hard | Bar | | ḡet, beḡin |
| ġ | Soft | Dot above | j | ġem, enġine |
| n̲ | Nasal | Bar below | | in̲k, fin̲ger |
| s̲ | Sonant | Suspended bar | z | is̲, has̲ |
| x̲ | Sonant | Suspended bar | gz | ex̲ist |

## Definitions and Classifications

The sounds in the language may be classified according to the special organs used in making or in modifying them.

A lingual is a consonant sound formed by the aid of the tongue, as *th* in *thing*.

A palatal is a sound produced by the aid of the palate, as *k* in *king*.

A labial is a sound produced by the aid of the lips, as *p* in *pin*.

A sub-vocal is a tone of the voice greatly modified or interrupted by the organs of speech, as *b* in *boy.*

An aspirate is a mere breathing, more or less modified by the organs of speech, as *h* in *hat; wh* in *what.*

Cognates are those pairs of consonant sounds, one sub-vocal and one aspirate, which are produced with the organs of speech in the same, or very nearly the same position. In the following table cognates are on the same line.

| Sub-vocals | | | Aspirates | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Character | Key | Equivalent | Character | Key | Equivalent |
| b | ball | | p | pull | |
| d | do | | t | time | ed, th |
| g | get | gh | k | kill | c, ch, gh, q |
| | | | h | hut | |
| j | jet | ġ | ch | chin | |
| l | lid | | | | |
| m | muff | | | | |
| n | not | | | | |
| n | single | ng | | | |
| r | rub | | | | |
| th | this | | th | thin | |
| v | vain | | f | fall | ph, gh |
| w | woe | | wh | who | |
| x | exist | gz | x | vex | ks |
| y | yet | | | | |
| z | buzz | s | s | son | ç |
| z(h) | azure | si, zi | sh | shoot | ch, c, ce, ci si, ti, sch |

## Consonant Digraphs

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ch | chorus | ph | sylph | x=ks |
| ç h | çhaise | sh | shoot | q=kw |
| dġ | edġe | th | that | |
| gh | ghastly | th | thin | |
| ng | sing | wh | what | |

# THIRD GRADE

## LESSON 1

### Autumn.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fall | bright | red | smoky |
| autumn | colors | redder | golden |
| leaves | harvest | fruit | peaches |
| mellow | pleasant | cherry | pear |
| apples | pumpkin | pretty | jelly |

Write four sentences using as many of the above words as you can.

## LESSON 2

### Difficult Small Words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| key | which | such | noise |
| new | each | move | walk |
| tiny | said | bare | hurt |
| feel | here | very | paid |
| does | there | high | lead |

Special drill should be given to this list of words.

Use each of the above words in sentences.

## LESSON 3

### Home Words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| mamma | clock | room | broom |
| papa | soot | sheet | towel |
| baby | sleep | stoop | sink |
| sister | home | stairs | baking |
| brother | roof | bread | parlor |

Write three sentences using as many of the above words as you can.

## LESSON 4

Sports.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| hide | slide | wrestle | score |
| seek | baseball | tackle | pitcher |
| goal | caught | umpire | foul |
| football | field | captain | balk |
| chase | catcher | diamond | innings |

Write a short story using as many of the above words as possible.

---

## LESSON 5

"Come, little leaves," said the wind, one day,
"Come o'er the meadows with me and play;
Put on your dresses of red and gold—
Summer is gone, and the days grow cold."

—*Cooper.*

---

## LESSON 6

Dress.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| silk | calico | cloak | flannel |
| wool | velvet | skirt | buttons |
| linen | muslin | lace | veil |
| cotton | napkin | braid | plaid |
| satin | stocking | collar | apron |

Which of the above are in the school room?

---

## LESSON 7

Difficult Small Words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| eat | again | whose | rough |
| busy | crying | were | piece |
| sugar | once | chalk | any |
| sheep | ready | else | tough |
| laugh | those | whole | many |

Use each of the above words in sentences.

## LESSON 8

### Relation Words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| above | among | inner | under |
| below | between | outer | off |
| within | behind | down | on |
| without | bottom | up | against |
| across | beside | over | with |

Use the above words in sentences.

---

## LESSON 9

### The School.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| chair | picture | recess | ink |
| desk | teacher | studies | session |
| pencil | pupil | study | pointer |
| globe | lesson | vacation | recite |
| book | student | holiday | charts |

Make five interesting sentences, using as many of the above words as you can.

---

## LESSON 10

### Dictation Exercise.

"Look up and not down;
Look out and not in;
Look forward and not back;
And lend a hand."

—*Hale.*

---

## LESSON 11

### At the Table.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| knife | please | cooking | pitcher |
| fork | thank | bread | manners |
| spoon | polite | cake | meats |
| napkin | serving | pie | table cloth |
| plate | recipe | bowl | palatable |

## LESSON 12

Boys' Names.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albert | Edwin | Joseph | Robert |
| Alfred | Frank | Lewis | Samuel |
| Charles | George | Martin | Thomas |
| David | Henry | Oscar | Timothy |
| Edward | James | Peter | William |

Write as many "short names" for the above as you can.

---

## LESSON 13

Difficult Small Words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| none | been | soup | catch |
| please | often | coffee | else |
| off | their | buy | stitch |
| where | freeze | snatch | pitcher |
| whom | spare | which | picture |

---

## LESSON 14

In the City.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| street | theatre | buggy | jail |
| avenue | elevator | automobile | noisy |
| park | dingy | expense | smash |
| sidewalk | corner | taxes | smoky |
| pavement | wagon | saloon | pavilion |

---

## LESSON 15

Dictation Review.

Hearts, like doors, will ope' with ease
To very, very little keys;
And don't forget that two are these:
"I thank you, sir," and "If you please."

## LESSON 16

### Winter.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| flakes | nipping | icy | slipping |
| snow | frost | icier | endure |
| feathery | freezing | iciest | bracing |
| crisp | ice | burst | blizzard |
| eager | icicle | cracked | shiver |

Write five interesting sentences, using some of the above words in each sentence.

---

## LESSON 17

### Winter Sports.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| skate | cutter | ice boat | toys |
| skating | bobs | sail | blocks |
| coasting | basket ball | win | games |
| sliding | bounds | snowshoes | snowballing |
| sled | hockey | rink | ski |

Write a story containing some of the above words.

---

## LESSON 18

### Drill Words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| quite | neat | trough | lemon |
| speak | sew | goose | nineteen |
| talk | quart | heavy | one |
| sweep | story | breakfast | teach |
| pretty | quiet | saucer | cellar |

## LESSON 19

Long Sound of a—shown by ā.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| paper | tape | slave | station |
| table | came | haze | acre |
| ale | mane | aged | label |
| wade | grave | labor | nation |
| babe | slate | pagan | wager |

Find other words in preceding lessons having long sound of a.

---

## LESSON 20

Dictation Review.

"The birds and the bees and flowers have gone,
The butterflies have fled,
The little seeds sleep safe from harm,
Close in their soft warm bed.
The brown hills glow bright in the rain,
The wind blows sharp and cold,
A flake of snow we sometimes see,
The autumn has grown old."

---

## LESSON 21

Girls' Names.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ada | Rachel | Frances | Bridget |
| Amy | Sarah | Susan | Catherine |
| Kate | Grace | Laura | Evangeline |
| Mabel | Anne | Nora | Maud |
| Mary | Alice | Helen | Minnie |

Learn to spell the first name of the girls in your class.

## LESSON 22

Drill Words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| wrong | steep | repeat | vein |
| white | yeast | wagon | wharf |
| tore | steady | wheat | sleigh |
| wheel | bedstead | holy | knee |
| thumb | daisy | roller | wrist |

## LESSON 23

Short Sound of a—shown by ă.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| thank | rally | catch | lamb |
| apple | happy | answer | madden |
| quack | rapid | chatter | rally |
| tablet | gladly | handle | sash |
| anvil | patch | gash | slack |

Find other words in your speller or reader having the short sound of a.

## LESSON 24

Time.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| minutes | track | watch | flitting |
| unseen | second | moment | waiting |
| little | hour | week | prompt |
| sixty | seasons | month | tardy |
| furnished | clock | year | future |

Write five interesting sentences using some of the above words in each sentence.

## LESSON 25

Dictation Review.

"We are but minutes—little things;
Each one furnished with sixty wings
With which we fly on our unseen track,
And not a minute ever comes back."

## LESSON 26

Long Sound of e—shown by ē.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| meat | field | wheat | scream |
| reader | cream | peas | shriek |
| easy | eve | beans | thief |
| dear | veal | peach | heal |
| here | yield | key | clean |

Find other words in the speller or the reading book having long sound of e.

---

## LESSON 27

Drill Words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| onion | throat | shovel | sure |
| breath | twice | sense | young |
| cheese | aunt | cousin | build |
| choose | guess | obey | own |
| quite | sponge | uncle | pour |

---

## LESSON 28

Sound Words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| tinkle | whine | clank | hum |
| purr | chirp | squeak | yelp |
| sigh | yell | creak | thump |
| groan | cluck | splash | fizz |
| coo | buzz | clink | whiff |

Use as many of the above words as you can in sentences.

## LESSON 29

Short Sound of e—shown by ĕ.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| kettle | sedge | level | error |
| pepper | jelly | clever | healthy |
| scent | peddler | pleasant | nettle |
| elm | vessel | splendid | forget |
| hemp | tread | message | respect |

Find other words in the spelling book or in the reader having the short sound of e.

---

## LESSON 30

Dictation Review.

"Hear the sledges with the bells,
Silver bells!
What a world of merriment
Their melody foretells!
How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
In the icy air of night!"

---

## LESSON 31

Long Sound of i—shown by ī.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| light | invite | divide | alive |
| ice | arise | trial | unkind |
| thine | inquire | climate | provide |
| spider | reside | likely | require |
| mice | retire | widely | alike |

Make a list of other words found in the reader or speller having the long sound of i.

## LESSON 32

Short Sound of i—shown by ĭ.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| wink | willow | ridge | sting |
| limp | miller | Indian | drink |
| mist | cricket | skim | sifting |
| liver | tick | pity | clinging |
| lily | slipper | until | pink |

Find other words having short sound of i.

---

## LESSON 33

Drill Words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| tease | eye | nurse | lazy |
| cruel | ragged | country | pinch |
| touch | starving | hour | scratch |
| between | tongue | church | dizzy |
| either | music | neither | size |

---

## LESSON 34

Long Sound of o—shown by ō.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| rogue | slope | score | bore |
| rainbow | cone | yolk | foam |
| oats | slowly | hoes | owe |
| coax | gopher | moan | soap |
| sofa | quoth | motion | toast |

Find words in your other text books having long sound of o.

## LESSON 35

Dictation Review.

The miller smiled and doffed his cap,
"I can earn my bread," quoth he;
"I love my wife, I love my friend,
I love my children three;
I owe no penny I cannot pay,
I thank the river Dee
That turns the mill, that grinds the corn,
That feeds my babes and me."

---

## LESSON 36

Short Sound of o—shown by ŏ.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| romp | prompt | olive | lodge |
| wrong | hollow | concert | odd |
| throb | forgot | gloss | plod |
| shod | copy | jolly | unlock |
| pond | offer | jostle | honest |

Find words in other books having short sound of o.

---

## LESSON 37

In the Country.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| wagon | reaper | reap | pitch |
| team | rake | mow | pasture |
| food | spade | sow | acre |
| feed | weed | plow | dairy |
| mower | haul | stable | field |

Write five interesting sentences, using as many of the above words as you can.

## LESSON 38

Drill Words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| shady | since | people | till |
| trying | believe | suit | until |
| sleeve | whistle | crowd | together |
| close | ache | neighbor | break |
| clothes | against | cried | friend |

---

## LESSON 39

Long Sound of u—shown by ū.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| during | abuse | tune | duel |
| amuse | fuse | pure | fury |
| juice | music | flute | human |
| use | blue | unit | pupil |
| duty | cute | bugle | tulip |

See how many words you can find in other books having long sound of u.

---

## LESSON 40

Business.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sale | auction | sharp | wholesale |
| bought | money | tricky | debt |
| purchase | change | honest | check |
| buy | profits | square | note |
| sold | gains | retail | receipt |

Write an interesting paragraph, using not less than eight of the above words.

## LESSON 41

### The Bee.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bee | sting | honey | comb |
| hive | nectar | flowers | foundation |
| eyes | feelers | queen | strained |
| jaws | drone | sweet | cell |
| wings | worker | swarm | brood |

Write a paragraph telling about the bee. Use as many of the above words as you can.

---

## LESSON 42

### Verbs and Nouns.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| write | wrote | written | writing |
| freeze | froze | frozen | frost |
| bite | bit | bitten | bite |
| drive | drove | driven | drive |
| give | gave | given | gift |

Write sentences using each of above words properly.

---

## LESSON 43

### Drill Words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| field | half | every | Wednesday |
| among | kneel | very | rough |
| early | laugh | again | receive |
| build | forty | threw | afraid |
| eleven | much | Tuesday | instead |

## LESSON 44

Short Sound of u—shown by ŭ.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| judge | crust | study | sunk |
| dusk | thunder | bus | touch |
| grudge | running | bulk | consult |
| tusk | dumb | crush | budge |
| thrust | cluck | clumsy | buckle |

Find other words in your text books having short sound of u.

## LESSON 45

Dictation Review.

How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower.
—*Watts.*

## LESSON 46

In Feathers and Fur.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| raven | robin | bear | weasel |
| crow | wren | tiger | leopard |
| sparrow | bobolink | squirrel | seal |
| owl | quail | beaver | muskrat |
| oriole | thrush | mink | sable |

## LESSON 47

Money.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| cent | nickel | cheap | debt |
| dollar | copper | dear | eagle |
| penny | paper | borrow | loan |
| quarter | gold | lend | spend |
| dime | silver | change | buy |

Write an interesting paragraph containing not less than five of above words.

## LESSON 48

Sound Words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| dingdong | puff | grumble | hiss |
| pitapat | rattle | roar | jingle |
| drip | snarl | ping | twitter |
| babble | wail | hush | rustle |
| tramp | chatter | drum | whir |

## LESSON 49

Evening and Morning.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| twilight | sleepy | sunrise | crowing |
| voices | evening | cool | bath |
| supper | bedtime | breakfast | morn |
| dusk | damp | aloud | arise |
| quiet | dew | awake | clothes |

Write a paragraph containing as many of the above words as you can.

## LESSON 50

Dictation Review.

"When the open fire is lit
In the evening after tea,
Then I like to come and sit
Where the fire can talk to me."

—*Sherman.*

## LESSON 51

Measures.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| foot | quart | bushel | dozen |
| yard | pint | pound | score |
| inch | gill | ounce | size |
| mile | gallon | ton | span |
| acre | peck | pair | degree |

Write statements telling something about each of the above measures.

## LESSON 52

Dictation Review.

"I'll plow the ground, and the seed I'll sow,
I'll reap the grain, and the grass I'll mow;
I'll bind the sheaves, I'll rake the hay,
And pitch it up in the loft away,
When I'm a man."

---

## LESSON 53

Numbers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| one | six | eleven | sixteen |
| two | seven | twelve | seventeen |
| three | eight | thirteen | eighteen |
| four | nine | fourteen | nineteen |
| five | ten | fifteen | twenty |

---

## LESSON 54

Hiawatha.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| beasts | lodges | rabbit | brothers |
| language | squirrels | timid | their |
| secrets | acorns | talked | names |
| beavers | reindeer | called | whene'er |
| built | swiftly | learned | Hiawatha |

---

## LESSON 55

Dictation Review.

Of all the beasts he learned the language,
Learned their names and all their secrets,
How the beavers built their lodges,
Where the squirrels hid their acorns;
How the reindeer ran so swiftly,
Why the rabbit was so timid,
Talked with them whene'er he met them,
Called them "Hiawatha's Brothers."

—*Longfellow.*

## LESSON 56

### The Body.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| clean | tongue | limbs | chest |
| face | nose | nails | skin |
| hair | fingers | cheek | blood |
| eyes | toes | ear | mouth |
| teeth | feet | heart | nostrils |

---

## LESSON 57

### Butter Making.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sour | buttermilk | washing | flavor |
| sweet | dasher | dairy | milk |
| salted | creamery | grains | ladle |
| worked | mold | collect | color |
| churn | pasture | ripe | yellow |

Write a paragraph describing how butter is made. Use as many of the above words as possible.

---

## LESSON 58

### Drill Words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| iron | always | too | any |
| tiny | only | bridges | hole |
| creek | little | earth | always |
| where | seas | there | already |
| gentle | prettier | half | believe |

---

## LESSON 59

### Building Material.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| brick | iron | plaster | boards |
| stone | glass | concrete | shingles |
| wood | mortar | timber | limestone |
| marble | putty | molding | lath |
| granite | cement | flooring | slate |

### LESSON 60

Dictation Review.

Boats sail on the rivers
And ships sail on the seas;
But clouds that sail across the sky
Are prettier far than these.

There are bridges on the rivers,
As pretty as you please;
But the bow that bridges heaven
And overtops the trees,
And builds a road from earth to sky
Is prettier far than these.

—*Rossetti.*

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## TO THE TEACHER

The lists of words here given and the exercises suggested for pupils of the third grade should be used in connection with other spelling exercises based on the words found in the text books in use in this grade.

The long and the short sounds of the vowels only are given in this grade. It is urged that the more extensive study of orthoepy and dictionary work be deferred until the beginning of the 4th grade work.

# FOURTH GRADE

## LESSON 1

Sound of long "a," as in "āte."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| mason | fable | crazy | lately |
| favor | greater | vale | bathe |
| pain | refrain | slain | ache |
| plane | razor | acorns | label |
| tailor | hasty | gayly | stake |

Note the words in this lesson having silent *e* to keep the vowel long.

mā′sn̤; fā′vŏr; pān̤; plānk̤, level, flat; tā̤′lŏr; fā′blk̤; grk̤āt′ĕr; rē frān̤′, to hold back; rā′zŏr; hās′tў, acting in a hurry; lātk̤′lў; bāthk̤; āchk̤; lā′bĕl; stākk̤, a stick in the ground.

Mark the words in the third column to show pronunciation; then correct your work by consulting the dictionary. Do not copy the word from the dictionary as it is spelled by sound. Copy the correct spelling only and indicate the correct pronunciation by marks.

The bar over vowels to indicate their long sound is called the *macron*.

## LESSON 2

Articles Found in the Kitchen.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| kettles | knives | bowl | platters |
| bucket | towel | skillet | griddle |
| spoons | chairs | damper | funnel |
| grater | pail | table | sieve |
| ladle | dipper | saucers | strainer |

kĕt′tlk̤s; bŭk̤k′ĕt; spoōns; grāt′ĕr, something to grate fruit or vegetables; lā′dlk̤; knīvk̤s; tow′ĕl; châi̤rs; pā̤l; bōwl, a vessel to hold liquids; skĭl′lĕt; dăm′pĕr; tā′blk̤; sa̤ṳ′çĕrs.

Look up the meanings of the words in the last column, and mark them for pronunciation.

Note carefully the order of the letters in *sieve*.

## LESSON 3

Words of Opposite Meanings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| great | small | homely | pretty |
| unite | divide | feast | famine |
| admire | detest | smooth | rough |
| despise | respect | straight | crooked |
| fierce | gentle | give | receive |

These words should be studied in pairs. If either word is given, be able to spell its opposite also.

grẹāt; smạll; ụ̊nītẹ́′; dĭvīde′, notice the short sound of *i* in the first syllable; ăd mīrẹ́′; dẹ̊tĕst′; dẹ̊spīṣẹ́′; rẹ̊spĕct′; fịērçẹ́; ġĕn′tlẹ́; hōmẹ́′lў; pre(e=ĭ)t′tў

Mark the remaining pairs of words diacritically, using the dictionary, and find their meanings.

---

## LESSON 4

Having Reference to Colors.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| pale | blue | yellow | azure |
| purple | plain | indigo | vermilion |
| reddish | orange | maroon | ochre |
| white | violet | chestnut | crimson |
| dun | green | plaid | lavender |

pālẹ́, wanting in color; pûr′plẹ́; rĕd′dĭsh; whītẹ́; dŭn, a dull brown color; blūẹ́; plāịn, not brightly colored; ŏr′a(=ĕ)nġẹ́; vī′ō lĕt; ġrēẹ̣n; yĕl′lŏẉ; ĭn′dĭ ġŏ, deep blue; mȧ rōon′, a brownish or dull red color; chĕṣṭ′nŭt; plăịd, checkered in colors.

Look up the meanings of the remaining words in the dictionary, and mark them diacritically.

---

## LESSON 5

Dictation Review.

"*Great* oaks from little *acorns* grow."

The *skillet* is used a *greater* number of times in the kitchen than the *grater*.

*Plain* people always occupy a higher *plane* than those who are merely *pretty*.

The *stake* was set at the end of the *crooked vale*. The *feast* is brought to the *table* on *platters*.

The *dun* colors *receive* more *favor* than the *orange*, the *blue*, or the *purple*.

## LESSON 6

Long Sound of "e," as in "ēve."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| beat | steal | ceiling | needle |
| dear | scheme | valise | fleecy |
| here | sphere | people | eaten |
| meet | senior | seize | fever |
| peace | cease | weedy | beet |

bēa̤t; dēa̤r, greatly beloved—high-priced; hērȩ; mēȩt; pēa̤çȩ; stēa̤l; sc̤hēmȩ, a plan of something to be done; sphērȩ, any body in the form of a globe; sēn′i(=y)ŏr, older than another; çēa̤sȩ, to stop; çēi̤l′ĭng; va̤līsȩ′, a small sack or case for containing clothes, etc.; pēȩ′plȩ; sēi̤zȩ; wēȩd′y̆.

Look up the words in the last column in the dictionary; mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those you do not know.

## LESSON 7

Months and Days, with Abbreviations.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | Jan. | November | Nov. |
| February | Feb. | December | Dec. |
| March | Mar. | Sunday | Sun. |
| April | Apr. | Monday | Mon. |
| May | May | Tuesday | Tues. |
| June | June | Wednesday | Wed. |
| July | July | Thursday | Thur. |
| August | Aug. | Friday | Fri. |
| September | Sept. | Saturday | Sat. |
| October | Oct. | Christmas | Xmas. |

The first *d* is silent in Wednesday. Do not omit it in spelling.

Jăn'ū ạ rў; Fĕb'rụ ạ rў, note carefully the second syllable; Mărch; Ā'prĭl; Māy; Jūne; Jū lў'; Aụ'gŭst; Sĕp tĕm'bēr; Ŏc tō'bēr; Nō vĕm'bēr; Dē çĕm'bēr; Sŭn'dāy; Mŏn'dāy; Tūe's'dāy.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, and then, by consulting the dictionary, find whether you have them correct.

## LESSON 8

Some Difficult Small Words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| there | match | build | skein |
| much | piece | easy | whistle |
| ditch | sure | till | wrist |
| which | busy | until | their |
| sleigh | grate | vein | juice |

Make three sentences using the word *there*, and the same number using the word *their*.

thêre; mŭch; dĭtch; whĭch; sle͟igh; măt͟ch; pi͟ēçe; s(=sh)u͟re; bu(=ĭ)s'ў; gr͟āte; b͟uĭld; ēas'ў; tĭll; ŭn tĭl'; ve͟in.

Mark the words in the final column for pronunciation, using the dictionary.

## LESSON 9

Words Connected with the Farm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| orchard | lawn | patch | harrow |
| plantation | stubble | shrubbery | scythe |
| vineyard | pigsty | separator | mower |
| meadow | trough | heifer | hoes |
| field | haystack | stanchion | disc |

ôr'chārd; plăn tā'tion, a large estate, cultivated by laborers who live upon it; vĭne'yārd, a yard for grape-vines; mĕa͟d'ōw, any field on which grass is grown for hay; fi͟ēld; la͟wn; stŭb'ble, the part of the stalk of grain left after cutting; pĭg'stў; trŏu͟gh(=f); hāy'stă͟ck; păt͟ch; shrŭb'bēr ў;

sĕp′a rā′tŏr, a device for separating the milk from the cream; hĕi̯f′ẽr, a young cow; stăn′çhi̯ŏn, a vertical bar for confining cattle in a stall.

Look up the meanings of the remaining words in the dictionary, and mark them diacritically.

---

## LESSON 10

Dictation and Review.

*Merino hose* are too warm to wear in *February.*

The fire in the *grate* should be kept burning *until Wednesday.*

The *disc* plow turns under the *stubble*, *which* is *much* better than to allow the *field* to become *weedy.*

The *mower* is *sure* to be used in place of the *scythe* to cut the *patch* near the *lawn.*

The *heifer* in the *meadow* fell into the *ditch.*

---

## LESSON 11

Long Sound of "i," as in "īce," and "y," in "tȳpe."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sleight | quire | eye | delight |
| climb | iciest | tyrant | tintype |
| aisle | trifle | slyly | buyer |
| choir | lying | apply | dying |
| tiny | guile | wry | tying |

slə̄gə̇t, a trick; clīmə̇; ə̇īsl̇ə̇; ch(=kw)ə̇īr; tī′nў; quīrə̇, twenty-four sheets of paper; ī′çĭ ĕst, the most icy; trī′flə̇, a thing of very little value or importance; lȳ′ĭng; gə̇ūīlə̇, deceit; ə̇ȳə̇; tȳ′rant, any master or ruler who uses power to oppress his subjects; slȳ′lў; ăp plȳ′, to put to use; ẘrȳ, twisted.

Look up the words in the last column, finding their meanings and marking them diacritically.

## LESSON 12

Products of the Farm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| rye | millet | potatoes | tomatoes |
| oats | melons | cabbage | onions |
| barley | timothy | beets | carrots |
| buckwheat | tobacco | rhubarb | currants |
| cotton | pumpkins | lettuce | asparagus |

rȳe; ōȧts; băr′leў; bŭċk′whēȧt; cŏt′tȯn; mĭl′lĕt; mĕl′ȯns; tĭm′ō thў, a grass used for hay; tō băc′cō; pŭmp′kĭnȿ; tō mā′tōėȿ; ȯn′i(=y)ȯnȿ; căr′rȯts; cŭr′*r*ants; ăs păr′a ġŭs.

Mark the words in the third column for pronunciation.

## LESSON 13

Words of Opposite Meanings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| succeed | precede | strength | weakness |
| repel | attract | idle | busy |
| rude | polite | forward | backward |
| thawed | frozen | brunette | blonde |
| deep | shallow | wrong | right |

sŭc çēėd′; prē çēdė′; rē pĕl′; ăt trăct′; rųdė; pō lītė′; thȧẇėd; frō′zėn; dēėp; shăl′lōẇ; strĕngth; wēȧk′nĕsȿ; ī′dlė; bu(=ĭ)ȿ′ў.

Look up the remaining pairs of words in the dictionary, marking each word diacritically.

## LESSON 14

Plurals Formed by Adding "s" or "es."

*Rule 1.*—Most nouns form their plurals by adding *s* to the singular, but *es* is added when the word is easier to pronounce than it would be with *s*.

| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
|---|---|---|---|
| sleeve | sleeves | witch | witches |
| niece | nieces | church | churches |
| canoe | canoes | negro | negroes |
| roof | roofs | valley | valleys |
| crutch | crutches | hero | heroes |

slēėvė; nĭēçė; cȧ nȯė′; rōōf; hē′rō; wĭt̀ch; ċhûrch; nē ġrō; văl′leў; crŭt̀ch.

## LESSON 15

Articles in a Grocery Store.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sugar | vanilla | kerosene | celery |
| yeast | chocolate | flour | cranberries |
| molasses | catchup | vinegar | allspice |
| pickles | cocoa | bananas | bluing |
| raisins | sirup | mustard | coffee |

s(+h)ụg′ār; yēȧst, a preparation for raising dough; mō-lăs′seș; pĭc′klȩș; rā′ş̦ĭnș; vȧ nĭl′lȧ; chŏc′ō lāt̨ȩ; cā̤t̨ch′ŭp; cō′-cō̤ȧ; sĭr′ŭp; kĕr′ō sēnȩ; flour; vĭn′ē gār; bȧ nȧ′nȧș; mŭs′tārd.

Look up the words in the last column and mark them for pronunciation.

## LESSON 16

Words from the Arithmetic.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| equals | figures | zero | similar |
| factor | divide | example | parenthesis |
| decimal | subtract | integer | gill |
| naught | cipher | digit | quart |
| multiply | cancel | arabic | quotient |

ē′qu*a*lș; făc′tōr; dĕç′ĭ m*a*l, numbered by tens; nąụ̄ght; mŭl′tĭ plȳ; fĭg′ūrȩș; dĭ vīdȩ′; sŭb trăct′; çī′phēr, the character 0, which standing alone, stands for nothing; că̤n′çĕl, to strike out a number; zē′rō, naught; ĕx̱ ăm′plȩ; ĭn′tē ġēr, a whole number; dĭġ′ĭt, one of the figures by which all numbers are expressed; ăr′ȧ bĭc, arabic figures are the nine digits and cipher.

By using the dictionary, mark the remaining words diacritically and find their meanings.

## LESSON 17

Some Difficult Small Words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| friend | error | lose | loose |
| cushion | family | minute | stitch |
| dairy | grease | muscle | sieve |
| daisies | guess | pretty | trough |
| either | honest | rinse | dose |

friĕnd; cụsh'ĭọn; dāĭ'rў; dāĭ'sĭęs; ēĭ'thēr; ĕr'rŏr, a mistake; făm'ĭ lў; grēąsę; gŭĕssę; ḥŏn'ĕst; lọsę, to be deprived of unwillingly; mĭn'u(=ĭ)tę; mŭs'ċlę; pre(=ĭ)t'tў; rĭnsę, to wash lightly.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation and find their meanings, using the dictionary.

## LESSON 18

Terms used in Geography.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| relief | torrid | tropics | plateau |
| frigid | meridian | chasm | delta |
| degree | isle | canyon | prairie |
| equator | altitude | isthmus | strait |
| axis | longitude | channel | creek |

rĕ lĭēf', the elevations and surface forms of a country; frĭg'ĭd, cold; dĕ grēę', a unit of latitude or longitude; ē quā'tŏr; ăx'ĭs; tŏr'rĭd, applied to the tropical region of the earth; mē rĭd'ĭ *an*, an imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place; īṣlę; ăl'tĭ tūdę, height; lŏn'ġĭ tūdę, the arc between two meridians on the earth; trŏp'ĭcs; cḥăsm, a deep opening in the earth; cănʼyŏn, a deep gorge between high and steep banks, worn by water courses; ĭsṯḥ'mŭs, a neck of land between two bodies of water; chăn'nĕl, a narrow sea between two portions of land.

Attend to the dictionary work for the remaining words.

## LESSON 19

Plurals Formed by Changing "y" to "i" and Adding "es."

*Rule 2* Illustrated. See lesson 242.

| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
|---|---|---|---|
| tory | tories | navy | navies |
| folly | follies | novelty | novelties |
| pastry | pastries | penny | pennies |
| enemy | enemies | gypsy | gypsies |
| brandy | brandies | fairy | fairies |

tō'rў, one in America who favored England's cause at the time of the Revolution; fŏl'lў; pās'trў; ĕn'ē mў; brăn'dў; nā'vў; nŏv'*el* tў, a new or strange thing; pĕn'nў; ġўp'sў; fâĭ'rў.

## LESSON 20

Dictation and Review.

The *church choir* walked *straight* up the *aisle*, singing hymns.

A *quire* of twenty-four *loose* leaves was used in writing of the *wrongs* suffered by our *heroes* in the *Isles* of the Sea.

Never *lose* a *minute* in *idle folly*.

The *bluing* was used in *dyeing* the pretty sleeves.

That factory makes *sugar* from *beets*.

The *canyon* and *plateau* are shown in *relief* on the map.

---

## LESSON 21

Long Sound of "o" as in "ōld."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| grocer | gourd | parole | gored |
| sold | grown | boll | sole |
| pole | locomotive | vocal | tolled |
| moment | coke | soled | grosser |
| told | soul | shoulder | groan |

grō′çẽr; sōld; pōl҆e; mō′mĕnt; tōld; gō҇rd, a fruit of the melon family; grō҇n; lō′cō mō′tĭv҆e; cōk҆e, charred mineral coal; sō҇l; gōr҆ed, pierced, as with a horn; sōl҆e; tōll҆ed; grōss҆′ẽr, more coarse; grō҇n.

Find the meanings of the words in the third column, and mark them for pronunciation.

---

## LESSON 22

Numbers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| second | twenty-one | thirtieths | sixteenth |
| fifth | forty-four | thirty-six | ninety-ninth |
| twelfth | million | thousandths | tenths |
| hundredth | fourteen | eighty-eighths | billionths |
| ninth | eleventh | nineteenths | ninetieth |

sĕc′ond; fĭfth; twĕlfth; hŭn′drĕdth; nīnth; twĕn′tў-(+w)on҆e′; fôr′tў-fō҇r′; mĭl′li(=y)on; fō҇r′tē҆n′; ĕ lĕv′ẹnth; thīr′tĭ ĕths; thīr′tў-sĭx′; thou′sandths; e҇igh҇′tў-e҇igh҇t(+t)hs′; nīn҆e′tē҆nths.

Look up the numbers in the last column and mark them diacritically.

## LESSON 23

The Home.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sofa | bureau | library | dinner |
| picture | mattress | parlor | breakfast |
| curtain | sheet | hydrant | supper |
| mirror | pillow | refrigerator | luncheon |
| screen | commode | scuttle | wringer |

sō′fȧ; pĭc′tūr; cûr′tȧn; mĭr′rẽr; screēn; bū′reau(=rō); măt′trĕs; shēet; pĭl′lō; cŏm mōd′; dĭn′nẽr; brĕȧk′fast; sŭp′pẽr; lŭnch′ĕon; wring′ẽr.

Look up the words in the third column, finding the meanings of those with which you are not familiar, and mark each word for pronunciation.

---

## LESSON 24

Plurals Formed by Changing "f" to "v" and Adding "es."

*Rule 3* Illustrated. See lesson 242.

| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
|---|---|---|---|
| thief | thieves | beef | beeves |
| wife | wives | sheaf | sheaves |
| wolf | wolves | knife | knives |
| wharf | wharves | elf | elves |
| half | halves | loaf | loaves |

thief; wīf; wŏlf; whȧrf; hälf; bēef; shēȧf, a bundle of grain or straw; nīf; ĕlf; lōȧf.

---

## LESSON 25

Relating to Races of Men and Government.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caucasian | savagery | government | citizen |
| Negro | nomadic | chiefs | republic |
| Indian | barbarous | emperor | governor |
| Mongolian | civilized | empress | mayor |
| Malay | president | queen | country |

săv'ăġ‸ry, the state of being savage; nō măd'ĭc, wandering; băr'bą rŭs, uncivilized; çĭv'ĭ lĭz‸d, intelligent in arts, learning and civil manners; gŏv'ẽrn m*e*nt; ch‸ēfs; ĕm'pẽr ŏr, the ruler of an empire; ĕm'prĕs‸, the wife of an emperor, or the female ruler of an empire; quē‸n, the wife of a king, or the woman ruler of a kingdom; çĭt'ĭ z‸n; rẽ pŭb'lĭc; gŏv'ẽrn ŏr; mā‸'ŏr; e‸ŭn'trў.

Find the meanings of the words in the first column, and mark each word for pronunciation.

---

## LESSON 26

Railroad Terms.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| engine | throttle | ballast | freight |
| coupling | caboose | signal | conductor |
| tunnel | siding | mileage | engineer |
| switch | trestle | cylinder | journey |
| wreck | piling | mogul | immigrant |

ĕn'ġĭn‸; e‸ŭp'lĭng, a device which connects the cars in a train; tŭn'nĕl; swĭ‸ch; ‸rĕ‸k; thrŏt'tl‸, the valve of a steam engine worked by a hand lever; cą boōs‸'; sīd'ĭng, a side track; trĕs'‸l‸, a framework of piles and cross-bars for supporting a track; pīl'ĭng, a series of piles; băl'l*a*st, gravel, broken stone, etc., laid in the bed of a railroad to make it firm and solid; sĭġ'n*a*l, a sign to give a command; mīl‸'ăġ‸, the total length of track; çўl'ĭn dẽr, the chamber of a steam engine in which the piston is moved by force of steam; mŏ gŭl', a heavy locomotive for pulling freight trains.

---

## LESSON 27

Language Study.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| pronoun | phrase | comma | adverb |
| grammar | attribute | capital | analyze |
| adjective | vowels | singular | analysis |
| syllables | idea | plural | statement |
| modifier | predicate | command | question |

prō′noun; grăm′măr; ăd′jĕc tĭvę; sy̆l′la blęs; mŏd′ĭ fī′ĕr; phrāsę; ăt′trĭ būtę; vow′ęls; ĭ dē′a; prĕd′ĭ cătę; cŏm′ma; căp′ĭ tal; sĭn̲′gū lăr; plū′ral; cŏm mand′.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, finding their meanings and marking them diacritically.

## LESSON 28

Parts of the Body.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| thumb | breast | knee | toes |
| shoulder | thigh | mustache | ankle |
| wrist | throat | muscle | beard |
| nerve | finger | heart | palm |
| cheek | elbow | knuckles | joint |

thŭmb; shōu̲′dĕr; wrĭst; nĕrvę; chēęk; brĕąst; thīgh; thrōąt; fĭn̲′gĕr; ĕl′bō̆w; knēę; mŭs tąchę′; mŭs′clę; hęärt; knŭ̆k′lęs.

Find the meanings of the remaining words, and mark them for pronunciation.

## LESSON 29

Plurals Formed without "s" or "es."

| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
|---|---|---|---|
| foot | feet | woman | women |
| louse | lice | grouse | grouse |
| tooth | teeth | deer | deer |
| mouse | mice | die | dice |
| goose | geese | sheep | sheep |

fo͝ot; fēęt; lousę; līçę; to͞oth; tēęth; mousę; mīçę; gōosę; gēęsę; wo̧m′an; wo(=ĭ)m′ĕn; grousę.

## LESSON 30

Dictation and Review.

The cotton *boll* is *grown* on the plant.

The *groan* of the man *gored* by the *deer* was heard by *twenty-four women.*

The *grocer* sold the *ninety-ninth loaf.*
The *thief* robbed the *emperor.*
Victoria was *queen* of England and *empress* of India.
The *freight* train was *wrecked* in the *tunnel.*
The boy cut his *second finger* with a *knife.*

## LESSON 31

Long Sound of "u" as in "ūse."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday | glue | music | superintendent |
| bluish | mute | institute | suit |
| avenue | amuse | tune | reduce |
| suet | bureau | pursue | fluid |
| induce | resume | injurious | subdue |

gl(u)ē; m(u)te, silent; a mūz′; bū′reau(=ō); rē zūm′; mū′zĭc; ĭn′stĭ tūt; tūn; pûr sū′; ĭn jū′rĭ (u)s, harmful; sū′pẽr ĭn-tĕnd′ent, one who directs; sū(u)t; rē dūs′, to lessen; flū′ĭd, a body whose particles move freely among themselves; sŭb dū, to overcome.

Find the meanings of the words in the first column, and mark them diacritically.

## LESSON 32

Relating to Health.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| poultice | drowsy | appetite | chilblains |
| patient | hiccough | headache | whooping cough |
| fever | scrofula | colic | dandruff |
| hoarse | cough | croup | malaria |
| measles | pulse | spasms | sprain |

p(o)l′tĭs, a soft preparation applied to sores; pā′tient(=sh(e)nt), one being treated for sickness; fē′vẽr; h(o)rse; mē(a)′z(e)s; drow′zy; sleepy; hic′c(u)g(h)(+p); scrŏf′ū la; cough(ough=af); pŭls(e); ăp′pē tīt; hĕd′ā ch(e); cŏl′ĭc; cr(o)up; spăzm, an unnatural drawing together of the muscles.

Look up the words in the last column, finding their meanings and marking them for pronunciation.

## LESSON 33

Persons in Trades and Occupations.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| butcher | sailor | cooper | janitor |
| machinist | shepherd | mason | plumber |
| druggist | weaver | lawyer | saddler |
| mechanic | shoemaker | tailor | policeman |
| doctor | miner | florist | peddler |

bụ̀tch′ẽr; mȧ çhĭn′ĭst; drŭg′gĭst; mĕ ch̀ăn′ĭc, one skilled in making machines, etc.; dŏc′tŏr; sāi̇l′ŏr; shĕp′h̀ẽrd; wē̤v′ẽr; sho̤ḕ′māk′ẽr; mīn′ẽr; cŏop′ẽr, one who makes barrels, etc.; mā′sȯn, one who builds with stone or brick; l̤ȧẁ′yẽr; tāi̇′lŏr; flō′rĭst, one who sells flowers.

---

## LESSON 34

Fruits and Nuts.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| almond | apple | currant | pecans |
| orange | prune | cherry | filberts |
| pear | apricot | lemon | walnuts |
| peach | raspberries | dewberry | hazelnuts |
| plum | gooseberry | quince | cocoanuts |

ä̀l′mond; ŏr′a(=ĕ)nj̀ḕ; pḕâr; pēa̤ch; plŭm; ăp′plḕ; pru̇nḕ; ā′prĭ cŏt; răs̤p′bĕr rĭe̤s; gōōs̤ḕ′bĕr rў; pē cănz′; fĭl′bẽrts; wa̤l′-nŭts; hā′zḕl nŭts′; cō′cō̤a nŭts′.

---

## LESSON 35

Short Sound of "a" as in "căt."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| attack | accident | imagine | fashion |
| hammock | anchor | lattice | scratch |
| cancel | captain | palace | valleys |
| cabin | catalogue | answer | hatchet |
| rabbit | examine | damage | tattoo |

ăt tăc̣k′; hăm′mŏc̣k; căn′çĕl; căb′ĭn; răb′bĭt; ĭm ăġ′ĭnc̣; lăt′tĭçc̣, a network made by crossing laths; păl′ăçc̣; ăn′swēr; dăm′ăġc̣; scrăt̨ch; văl′lc̣y̆s̱; hăt̨ch′ĕt; tăt tōō′, to make colored figures in the skin.

Look up the words in the second column, finding their meanings and marking them for pronunciation.

---

## LESSON 36

Articles of Food.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| preserves | toast | cutlet | mutton |
| sauce | butter | Graham bread | cranberry |
| salad | honey | sirloin steak | soup |
| vinegar | sponge cake | fillet | bacon |
| biscuit | sausage | venison | victuals |

prē s̱ērvc̣s̱′, fruits prepared for keeping; sa̤ucc̣; săl′ad; vĭn′ē gār; bĭs′cu̇ĭt; tōa̤st; bŭt′tēr; hŏn′c̣y; spŏnġc̣ cākc̣; sa̤u′săġc̣; cŭt′lĕt, a piece of meat for broiling; Grā′ha̤m brĕa̤d; sīr′loin′stc̣āk; fĭl′lĕt, a piece of lean meat without bone; vĕn′ĭ s̱ŏn, the flesh of the deer.

Find the meanings of the remaining words, and mark them diacritically.

---

## LESSON 37

Words of Similar Meanings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| forsake | desert | blame | condemn |
| detest | loathe | erase | cancel |
| complete | entire | business | trade |
| receive | accept | calm | serene |
| decent | becoming | coarse | rough |

fŏr sākc̣′; dē s̱ērt′; dē tĕst′; lōa̤thc̣; cŏm plētc̣′; ĕn tīrc̣′; rē çē̤vc̣′; ăc çĕpt′; dē′çent; bē cŏm′ĭng; blāmc̣; cŏn demn̤′; ē rāsc̣′; căn′çĕl.

Look up the remaining pairs of words, marking each word diacritically.

## LESSON 38

Tools and Implements used by the Farmer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| scythe | wagon | mower | pitchfork |
| harrow | cultivator | hayknife | weeder |
| roller | hinge | reaper | sickle |
| wrench | shovel | separator | tedder |
| hoes | hammer | thresher | wheelbarrow |

sc͡ȳthe͡; hăr′rō̆w, an implement for making the soil fine and leveling the ground; rōll′ẽr; ẘrĕnch; hō̆e͡s; wăg′ŏn; cŭl′tĭ vā′tō̆r; hĭn′g͡e; shŏv′e͡l; hăm′mẽr; mō̆w′ẽr; hā͡y′k͡nīfe͡; rēa͡p′ẽr; sĕp′a rā′tō̆r; thrĕsh′ẽr.

Mark each word in the last column for pronunciation, and find the meanings of the words which you do not know.

## LESSON 39

Articles in the Hardware Store.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| auger | scissors | trowel | square |
| planes | screws | pincers | tongs |
| knobs | wringer | kettles | furnace |
| hatchet | wooden ware | pliers | solder |
| gimlet | chisel | compasses | faucet |

a͡u′gẽr, an instrument for boring holes; plānе͡s; k͡nŏbs; hăt͡ch′ĕt; gĭm′lĕt, a small tool for boring holes; sc͡ĭs′sōrs; scre(=u)ẘs; ẘrĭng′ẽr; wo͝od′e͡n wârе͡; chĭs′ĕl, a tool with a cutting edge on one end of a metal blade; trow′ĕl, a small, scoop-shaped garden tool; pĭn′çẽrs, an instrument for gripping things; kĕt′tlе͡s; plī′ẽrs, small pincers with long jaws; cŏm′pa͡ss ĕs, instruments for finding directions.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

## LESSON 40

Dictation and Review.

He mended the *kettles* with *solder*.

The *mason* used a *trowel* in repairing the *damage* done to the wall.

The boy had *cranberry sauce* and *biscuit* for his lunch.
The *captain* brought his boat to *anchor*.
The *doctor* cured the *patient* of a *hoarse cough*.
The *accident* was followed by an *attack* of *fever*.
The *butcher* sold a *cutlet* of veal.
We had *sirloin steak* for dinner.

---

## LESSON 41

Short Sound of "e" as in "mĕt."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **pleasant** | **heavy** | **sense** | **threaten** |
| **bedstead** | **instead** | **steady** | **welcome** |
| **beggar** | **pencil** | **strength** | **wealthy** |
| **feather** | **present** | **thread** | **vegetable** |
| **health** | **pleasure** | **weather** | **measure** |

plĕa͟s′ant; bĕd′stĕad; bĕg′gär; fĕa͟th′ẽr; hĕa͟lth; hĕav′y̆; ĭn stĕad′; pĕn′çĭl; prĕs͟′ent; plĕa͟s(+h)′ûre; sĕnse; stĕad′y̆; strĕngth; thrĕad; wĕa͟th′ẽr.

Mark all the words in the fourth column for pronunciation, and look up the meanings of such as you may not be acquainted with.

---

## LESSON 42

Articles in the Drug Store.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **salve** | **medicine** | **alcohol** | **licorice** |
| **sponges** | **calcimine** | **gasoline** | **vanilla** |
| **vials** | **combs** | **ammonia** | **soda** |
| **bottles** | **poisons** | **arsenic** | **castor oil** |
| **liquors** | **perfumery** | **borax** | **benzine** |

sä͟lve; spòng′ĕs; vī′a͟ls, small glass bottles; bŏt′tle͟s; lĭq(=k)′ûors; mĕd′ĭ çĭne; cäl′çĭ mīne, a white or colored wash for covering plastering; cōmb͟s; poi′s͟on͟s; pẽr fūm′ẽr y̆; ăl′cō hŏl; gäs′ō lĭne; ăm mō′nĭ a; är′sẽ nĭc, a poison; bō′răx, a salt.

By consulting the dictionary, find the meanings of the words in the final column, and mark them diacritically.

## LESSON 43

Words of Opposite Meanings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| cease | continue | benefit | injury |
| peril | safety | similar | different |
| dear | cheap | collect | dispel |
| deep | shallow | solemn | funny |
| precious | worthless | wasteful | saving |

çēa̤se̤; cŏn tĭn′ūe̤; pĕr′ĭl; sāfe̤′tў; dēa̤r; chēa̤p; dēe̤p; shăl′lō̤w; prĕ′ci(=sh)o̤ŭs; wŏrth′lēs̤s; bĕn′ē fĭt; ĭn′jū rў; sĭm′ĭ lār; dĭf′fēr *e*nt.

Mark the last three pairs of words for pronunciation, and show the meanings by use in sentences.

---

## LESSON 44

Short Sound of "i" and "y," as in "tĭn" and "pitў."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sirup | dipper | imitate | religious |
| jingle | addition | opinion | spirit |
| villain | mischief | particular | village |
| myth | myriad | permission | arithmetic |
| griddle | familiar | position | rhythm |

sĭr′ŭp; jĭn′gle̤; vĭl′la̤ĭn, a wicked person; mўth, a fairy story; grĭd′dle̤; dĭp′pēr; ăd dĭ′tion; mĭs′chĭe̤f; mўr′ĭ *a*d, a very great many; fa̤ mĭl′i(=y)ār; ĭm′ĭ tāte̤; ŏ pĭn′i(=y)ŏn; păr tĭc′ū lār; pēr mĭs′sion; pŏ sĭ′tion.

Mark the words in the last column diacritically; then, by looking them up in the dictionary, correct your markings.

---

## LESSON 45

Words of Opposite Meanings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ugly | handsome | scarce | plenty |
| rare | common | ascend | descend |
| tough | brittle | accept | reject |
| cause | effect | doubtful | certain |
| o̤ious | impious | abundance | famine |

ŭg′lў; hănd′sŏmḛ; rârḛ; cŏm′mŏn; tṵŭ(gh=f); brĭt′tlḛ; cạụsḛ; ĕf fĕct′; pī′ṵŭs; ĭmp′ĭ ṵŭs; scârçḛ; plĕn′tў; ăs çĕnd′; dĕ sḛnd′.

By using the dictionary, mark the remaining pairs of words for pronunciation, and, by using the words in sentences, show the opposition of meanings in each pair.

## LESSON 46

Insects.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| gnat | flea | earwig | wasp |
| weevil | caterpillar | locust | hornet |
| cricket | mosquito | midge | louse |
| beetle | cockroach | katydid | walking-stick |
| bumblebee | chinch-bug | dragon-fly | butterfly |

ṉnăt; wēḛ′vịl, a kind of beetle; crĭḳk′ĕt; bēḛ′tlḛ; bŭm′blḛ-bēḛ′, so named from its sound; flēḛ; căt′ĕr pĭl′lār; mŏs qṵī′tō; cŏḳk′rōḛch; chĭnch′-bŭg, a bug which destroys grass and grains; ēạr′wĭḡ′; lō′cŭst; mĭḋġḛ, a very small fly; kā′tў dĭd′, so named because of the strange, harsh sound which the males make at night; drăḡ′ŏn-flў′. The butterfly was so named from the color of a yellow variety. The walking-stick was so called from its long, slender, wingless body, which looks like a stick.

By use of the dictionary, mark the words in the final column diacritically.

## LESSON 47

Made in a Factory.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| furniture | valise | typewriter | chimneys |
| mirror | cigars | screens | bicycle |
| powder | machinery | mattress | buttons |
| shoes | worsted | burlap | erasers |
| wheels | piano | rubbers | mittens |

fûr′nĭ tûr; mĭr′rōr; pow′dēr; shoe; whēēl; vā līs′; çĭ gārs′; mā çhĭn′ēr ў; wo͝orst′ĕd, fine, soft woolen yarn; pĭ ā′nō; tўpe′wrī′tēr; screēn; māt′trĕs; bûr′lăp, a coarse fabric used for bagging; rŭb′bērs.

Mark the last column of words for pronunciation, and then correct your work by consulting the dictionary.

## LESSON 48

Names of Birds.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| wren | parrot | bobolink | heron |
| hawk | sparrow | cuckoo | chickadee |
| crane | swallow | linnet | pheasant |
| quail | ostrich | plover | oriole |
| robin | pigeon | partridge | grouse |

wrĕn; hawk; crānе; quāil, the bob-white; rŏb′ĭn; păr′rŏt; spăr′rōw; swal′lōw; ŏs′trĭch; pĭg′eon; bŏb′ō lĭnk; cuck′oo, so named from its note; lĭn′nĕt, so called because it feeds on the seeds of flax and hemp (from Latin, *linum*, flax); plov′ēr, a kind of sand-piper—a game bird (from French, *pluvier*, rain-bird, because it frequents the banks of rivers and the sea-shore); păr′trĭdge, the bob-white. The chickadee receives its name from its note.

Mark the words in the last column diacritically, using the dictionary.

Pictures of these birds will be found in the dictionary.

## LESSON 49

Letters Omitted.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| it's | won't | 'tis | I'll |
| we've | don't | aren't | I'm |
| she's | doesn't | isn't | I've |
| there's | wasn't | hasn't | I'd |
| you'll | sha'n't | you've | e'er |

The apostrophe (') is used to show the omission of a letter or letters.

These contractions, with some others, are often used in familiar conversation and in poetry.

*It's* is a contraction of *it is*. This should not be confused with the pronoun *its*, which is not written with the apostrophe. *Won't* is a contraction of *woll* (will) *not*. *Don't* means *do not*. Is it correct to say "He don't" or "It don't"?

Find of what words these are contractions, if in any case you do not know.

---

## LESSON 50

Dictation and Review.

The *feathers* of the *ostrich* are *dear*.

Most *medicine* is not *pleasant* to take.

The *worthless villain* did much *mischief*.

The *famine threatened* great *peril*.

The *robin* and the *oriole* are more *welcome* than is the *common sparrow*.

That *ugly caterpillar* will some day be a *rare butterfly*.

---

## LESSON 51

Short Sound of "o" as in "nŏt."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bottom | honor | hollow | dodge |
| profit | officer | scholar | prophet |
| honest | opposite | prompt | onward |
| college | cottage | blotch | blossom |
| apology | modern | knowledge | constant |

bŏt'tŏm; prŏf'ĭt; ḥŏn'ĕst; cŏl'lĕġe; ȧ pŏl'ŏ ġy; ḥŏn'ŏr; ŏf'fĭ çēr; ŏp'pŏ ʂĭte; cŏt'tȧġe; mŏd'ērn, of recent time; hŏl'lŏw; sch̨ŏl'ār; prŏm̨pt; blŏ̱ch, a blot or spot; k̨nŏw̨l'-ĕd̨ġe.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of those which you do not know.

## LESSON 52

### Games and Sports.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **billiards** | **hop-scotch** | **quoits** | **cycling** |
| **croquet** | **marbles** | **checkers** | **swimming** |
| **cricket** | **shinney** | **coasting** | **skating** |
| **tennis** | **hockey** | **bowling** | **golf** |
| **charades** | **dominoes** | **yachting** | **puzzles** |

bĭl'ia(=yē)rds; crŏq(=k)ŭe̱t'; crĭc̣k'ĕt, an English game played with ball, bats and wickets; tĕn'nĭs; ç̣hȧ rādḛs', word puzzles, in which the parts of the words are acted or described in words; hŏp'-sc̣ŏt̰ch', a children's game, in which the player, hopping on one foot, drives a stone from one part to another of a figure traced on the ground; mär'blḛs; shĭn'nḛy̆; a game in which a ball is driven with sticks; hŏc̣k'ḛy̆, the same game as shinney; dŏm'ĭ nōḛs; ç̣y̆'clĭng; swĭm'mĭng; skāt'ĭng; gōlf; pŭz'zlḛs.

Mark the words in the third column for pronunciation, using the dictionary.

---

## LESSON 53

### Common Flowers and Plants.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **violet** | **catnip** | **geranium** | **oxalis** |
| **columbine** | **begonia** | **dahlia** | **tulip** |
| **anemone** | **phlox** | **iris** | **dandelion** |
| **aster** | **lilies** | **carnation** | **lilac** |
| **daisies** | **cactus** | **pansy** | **nasturtium** |

vī'ō lĕt; c̣ŏl'ŭm bīnḛ (from a word meaning dove-like, so called from the beak-like spurs of its flowers); ȧ nĕm'ō nē, windflower (from a word meaning wind, so named because easily stripped of its petals by the wind); ăs'tēr (from a word meaning star, so called because of the form of the flower); dāi'ḛ̱yḛs (literally day's eyes); c̣ăt'nĭp (so called because cats like it); bē gō'nĭ ȧ (named after Michel *Begon*, a noted student of flowers); phlŏx (from a Greek word meaning *flame*, probably so called because of the brilliant colors of the

flowers); lĭl'ĭe̱s; ca̱c'tŭs (from a word meaning *prickly plant*); ġē rā'nĭ ŭm (from a word meaning *crane*—the geranium is sometimes called *crane's-bill*); dā̱l'i(=y)a̱ (from *Dahl*, the name of a Swedish botanist); ī'rĭs (from a word meaning the *rainbow*); cär nā'tion (from a word meaning *flesh*-colored); păn'gy̆. Tulip is a Turkish word meaning a *turban*, so called because the form of this flower is turban-like; dandelion is from a French phrase meaning *lion's tooth*, on account of the form and size of its leaves.

Mark the words in the final column for pronunciation, using the dictionary.

---

## LESSON 54

Words with Similar Meanings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| deceive | cheat | error | mistake |
| deed | action | practice | exercise |
| merits | deserves | clear | fair |
| enlarge | develop | fertile | fruitful |
| diet | fare | freak | fancy |

dē çēi̱vę̱'; chēa̱t; dēe̱d; ăc'tion; mĕr'ĭts; dē se̱rvę̱; ĕn lärġę̱'; dē vĕl'ŏp; dī'ĕt; fâre̱; ĕr'rōr; mĭs tākę̱'; prăc'tĭçe̱; ĕx'ĕr çīse̱.

Place the diacritical markings on the remaining pairs of words, using the dictionary in correcting your work.

---

## LESSON 55

Short Sound of "u" as in "ŭp."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| scull | nun | southern | young |
| bust | couple | touch | grumble |
| plumb | country | tough | cunning |
| cousin | double | trouble | tufts |
| ruff | enough | uncle | judge |

scŭll, a boat; bŭst, the portion of the body between the head and waist; plŭmb, vertical; e̱ŭs'ĭn; rŭff, a plaited collar of muslin or linen; nŭn, a woman devoted to a religious

life, and living in a convent; c͡ŭp'l͡e; c͡ŭn'try; d͡ŭb'l͡e; ĕ n͡ŭ(gh=f)'; s͡ŭth'ĕrn; t͡ŭch; t͡ŭ(gh=f); tr͡ŭb'l͡e; ŭn'el͡e.

Mark the words in the fourth column for pronunciation, using the dictionary.

---

## LESSON 56

Names of Fishes.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| salmon | minnow | crappie | flounder |
| perch | mackerel | shiner | carp |
| mullet | sardine | sucker | cisco |
| herring | trout | eel | bullhead |
| pickerel | halibut | chub | muskellunge |

Pictures of all of these fish may be found in the back of the dictionary.

săl̤m'ŏn; pĕrch; mŭl'lĕt; hĕr'rĭng; pĭc̤k'ĕr ĕl; mĭn'nō̤w; măc̤k'ĕr *el*; săr dīn̤e'; trout; hal̤'ĭ bŭt; crăp'pi̤e; shīn'ĕr; sŭc̤k'ĕr; ēe̤l; chŭb.

Mark the words in the last column diacritically, and then, with the aid of the dictionary, make the necessary corrections.

---

## LESSON 57

Words from Arithmetic.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| division | multiplicand | contents | cylinder |
| divisor | subtraction | barrel | parallel |
| dividend | breadth | nickel | horizontal |
| difference | height | angle | vertical |
| multiplication | weight | surface | sphere |

dĭ vĭ'ʒi(+h)ŏn; dĭ vī'ʒōr; dĭv'ĭ dĕnd; dĭf'fĕr *e*nçe; mŭl'tĭ-plĭ cā'tion; mŭl'tĭ plĭ cănd'; sŭb trăc'tion; brĕa̤dth; he̤ī̤g̤ht; we̤ī̤g̤ht; cŏn'tĕnts; băr'rĕl; nĭc̤k'*el*; ăn̤'gl̤e; sûr'fāc̤e.

Mark the words in the fourth column for pronunciation, and look up the meanings of any with which you may not be familiar. Note carefully the spelling of *parallel*.

## LESSON 58

Common Abbreviations.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mister | Mr. | Number | No. |
| Mistress | Mrs. | Postoffice | P. O. |
| Doctor | Dr. | postscript | P. S. |
| Reverend | Rev. | forenoon | A. M. |
| Honorable | Hon. | afternoon | P. M. |
| Professor | Prof. | Take notice | N. B. |
| Captain | Capt. | last month | ult. |
| Major | Maj. | this month | inst. |
| Colonel | Col. | next month | prox. |
| General | Gen. | and so forth | etc. |

The period is a part of the abbreviation. Its omission makes a misspelling.

Mistress is the title of a married woman. Missis is sometimes used instead of Mistress. The title Miss for an unmarried woman is not an abbreviation and should not be followed by the period.

The title Honorable is used for those who hold, or have held, any public office, such as judges, governors, and members of Congress.

Note that the abbreviation for Professor has but one *f*.

A. M. is from the Latin *Ante Meridiem*—before the sun gets to our meridian. P. M. is from the Latin *Post Meridiem*—after the sun passes our meridian.

Look in the back part of the dictionary for the meanings of N. B., inst., ult., and prox.

mĭs′tẽr; mĭs′trĕs; dŏc′tŏr; rĕv′ẽr *e*nd; ḥŏn′ŏr a blḛ; prŏ-fĕs′ŏr; căp′tăin; mā′jŏr; colo(=ûr)′n*e*l; ġĕn′ẽr *a*l; nŭm′bẽr; pōst′ŏf fĭçḛ; pōst′scrĭpt; fōrḛ′nōon; aft′ẽr nōon.

## LESSON 59

Animals.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| terrier | chamois | leopard | sable |
| mastiff | squirrel | lynx | weasel |
| setter | collie | otter | porcupine |
| monkey | gopher | opossum | llama |
| elephant | hare | raccoon | giraffe |

tĕr′rĭ ẽr; mȧs′tĭff; sĕt′tẽr; mo͟n′kẹy; ĕl′ẽ ph(=f)ȧnt; ç̣hăm′ẹlẹ; squīr′rĕl; cŏl′lĭẹ; gō′phẽr; hȧrẹ; lĕẹp′ārd; lў̆n̲x; ŏt′tẽr; ŏ pŏs′sŭm; răc coōn′.

Place the diacritical markings on the words in the final column and then correct your work with the aid of the dictionary.

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## LESSON 60

Dictation and Review.

JANESVILLE, WIS., May 14, 1910.

R. S. BLANK,
Springfield, Ill.

My dear *Mr.* Blank:

Your letter of the *twelfth inst.* is before me. *Capt.* Newcomb and *Gen.* Wheeler asked me to write to you this *P. M.* and get your *honest opinion* as to the *merits* of *yachting* as a sport for a boy. *Maj.* Cairns and *Rev.* Thornton *condemn* it. I have learned the art of *swimming* and think I should be safe in *rough weather* as well as in fair. I know how to *scull* and could reach shore without a sail.

Yours very truly,
JOHN JONES, JR.

*P. S.* Please send answer by mail.

# FIFTH GRADE

## LESSON 61

Synonyms.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| cherish | foster | gaunt | spare |
| delicate | feeble | genial | joyous |
| fraud | deceit | gesture | attitude |
| attain | achieve | specter | ghost |
| adorn | decorate | alms | gift |

chĕr′ĭsh; fŏs′tẽr; dĕl′ĭ cāt; fēē′blē; frąud; dē çēit′; ăt tāin′; ą chēvē′; ą dôrn′; dĕc′ō rāt; gāunt; spârē; ġēn′-ĭ(=y)*a*l; joy′ŭs.

Look up the remaining pairs of words in the dictionary. and mark them for pronunciation.

## LESSON 62

Antonyms.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fortitude | weakness | gloomy | bright |
| fragile | strong | awkward | graceful |
| somber | showy | grave | giddy |
| blithe | solemn | grieve | rejoice |
| docile | rough | coarse | delicate |

fôr′tĭ tūdē; wēąk′nĕsą; frăġ′ĭlē; strŏng; sŏm′bre(=ẽr); shōẇ′ў; blīthē; sŏl′ĕmą; dŏç′ĭlē; rųŭ(gh=f); glōōm′ў; brīġht; ąẇk′wārd; grāçē′fụl.

Mark the remaining pairs of words for pronunciation, using the dictionary.

## LESSON 63

Long Italian "a," as in "fäther," and Short Italian "a," as in "ăsk."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| halves | daunt | wafted | villa |
| palmy | arcade | advancing | Messiah |
| aunt | arbor | ant | salary |
| martyr | archer | command | akin |
| alms | arctic | staff | algebra |

hälvz; päl'mĭ, thriving, prosperous; ânt; mär'tẽr, one who loses his life or that which is of value to him for the sake of what he believes; älms, anything given to relieve the poor; dânt, to dismay; är cädē', an arched passage-way; är'bôr, a lattice-work covered with vines for shade; ärch'ẽr, one skilled in the use of the bow and arrow; ärc'tĭc; wäft'ĕd, floated; ăd vänç'ĭng; ânt; cŏm mänd'; stäff.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

---

## LESSON 64

States of the United States, with Abbreviations.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | Ala. | Florida | Fla. |
| Arkansas | Ark. | Georgia | Ga. |
| Colorado | Colo. | Idaho | Id. |
| Connecticut | Conn. | Illinois | Ill. |
| Delaware | Del. | Indiana | Ind. |

Ăl'*a* bä'm*a* (from an Indian word meaning "Here we rest"); Är'k*a*n sas (from Kansas, with the French prefix of *arc*, a bow—*Kansas* is of Indian derivation and means "smoky water"); Cŏl'*o* rä'dō (Spanish, *red* or *colored*); Cŏn nĕct'ĭ cŭt (Indian, *Qunni-tuk-ut*, the country "upon the long river"); Dĕl'*a* wâre (named in honor of Thomas West, Lord *de la Ware*, who visited the bay in 1610, and died on his vessel at its mouth); Flŏr'ĭ d*a* (named by Ponce de Leon from the day on which he discovered it, Easter Sunday, called, in Spanish,

*Pascua Florida*); Ġę̀ôr'ġĭ *a* (named in honor of George II of England).

Place diacritical markings upon Idaho, Illinois, and Indiana. Illinois is from an Indian word (*illini*) meaning *men*, and the French suffix *ois*—"tribe of men"; Indiana is from the word *Indian*.

---

## LESSON 65

Synonyms.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| absurd | foolish | disease | ailment |
| lively | sprightly | dumb | silent |
| habitual | frequent | obtain | acquire |
| denote | signify | entice | allure |
| mourn | lament | blemish | defect |

ăb sûrd'; fo͞ol'ĭsh; līvę̀'lў; sprīg̀ht'lў; hȧ bĭt'ū *a*l; frē'quĕnt; dē nōtę̀'; sĭg̀'nĭ fȳ; mōu̇rn; lȧ mĕnt'; dĭs ēa̤sę̀'; āi̤l'ment; dŭmb; sī'lent.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the pairs of words remaining, employing the dictionary to correct your work.

---

## LESSON 66

Antonyms.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| banish | recall | utterly | partly |
| endless | limited | urgent | unimportant |
| mental | physical | sobriety | intemperance |
| pollute | purify | modesty | arrogance |
| silly | sedate | deep | shallow |

băn'ĭsh; rē cāll'; ĕnd'lĕs̤s; lĭm'ĭt ĕd; mĕn'*t*al; phў̤s'ĭ c*al*; pŏl lūtę̀'; pū'rĭ fȳ; sĭl'lў; sē dātę̀'; ŭt'tĕr lў; pārt'lў; ûr'ġent; ŭn'ĭm pôr'*t*ant.

Mark the remaining pairs of words for pronunciation, using the dictionary afterward to determine whether you have marked them correctly.

## LESSON 67

Broad "a," as in "all"; Short Broad "a," as in "what."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| awe | pawned | quality | watched |
| caught | gnawed | quarrel | qualify |
| daughter | taught | wallow | quantity |
| fawned | sawed | washer | quarry |
| gaudy | naught | waspish | wanton |

"ạ" is an equivalent of "ŏ."

ạ͡w͡ę, fear, respect; cạ͡ụg͡ht; dạ͡ụg͡h′tẽr; fạ͡wn͡ęd, flattered meanly; gạ͡ụd′ў, showy; pạ͡wn͡ęd, given in pledge of money borrowed, or of a debt; gnạ͡w͡ęd; tạ͡ụg͡ht; sạ͡w͡ęd; nạ͡ụg͡ht; wạt͡ch͡ęd(=t); quạl′ĭfў, to prepare; quạn′tĭtў; quạr′rў; wạn′tŏn, heedless.

Mark the words in column three for pronunciation, and find the meaning of *waspish*.

---

## LESSON 68

Prefix "in" means "not."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| inactive | indelible | insane | infirm |
| incapable | indifferent | inorganic | inexpert |
| incompetent | indirect | inhuman | inexcusable |
| incorrect | inelegant | inflexible | indivisible |
| indecent | inexact | informal | indisposed |

ĭn ăc′tĭv͡ę; ĭn cā′pȧ bl͡ę; ĭn cŏm′pẽ tent, not competent or fit; ĭn cŏr′rĕct; ĭn dē′cent, not decent or becoming; ĭn dĕl′ĭ bl͡ę, not deleble, or capable of being erased or removed; ĭn dĭf′fẽr-ent, not making a difference—of a medium state; ĭn′dĭ rĕct′; ĭn ĕl′ē gant; ĭn′ĕx ăct′; ĭn sān͡ę′; ĭn′ôr găn′ĭc, not having life; ĭn hū′man; ĭn flĕx′ĭbl͡ę, not flexible; ĭn fôrm′al, not according to rule.

Place diacritical marks upon the remaining words in the lesson, and then correct your work by consulting the dictionary.

## LESSON 69

States of the United States, with Abbreviations.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oregon | Ore. | Utah | Utah |
| Pennsylvania | Pa. | Vermont | Vt. |
| Rhode Island | R. I. | Virginia | Va. |
| Tennessee | Tenn. | Washington | Wash. |
| Texas | Tex. | Wisconsin | Wis. |

Ŏr′*e* gŏn (named by Carver, *Oregon;* i. e., River of the West); Pĕnn′sȳl vā′nĭ *a* (Penn's woods [Latin *sylva*, a wood], named after William Penn, who settled the country in 1681); Rhōde Īs′*land* (named from a fancied resemblance to the island of Rhodes); Tĕn′*nes* sēe′ (Indian, River of the Big Bend); Tĕx′*as*; Ū′tăh; Ver mŏnt′ (from French *verd*, green, *mont*, mountain, *green mountains*).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon *Virginia*, *Washington* and *Wisconsin.* Virginia was named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the " *Virgin* Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize this region; *Washington* received its name from George Washington, first president of the United States; Wisconsin is of Indian derivation, and means "wild rushing channel."

---

## LESSON 70

Dictation and Review.

The boy was *joyous* because he was going to visit his *aunt* at her *villa* in *Florida.*

The father *cherished* the *gift* from his *daughter.*

*Habitual intemperance* is an *inexcusable weakness.*

*Texas* is the largest and *Rhode Island* the smallest of the states of the Union.

"Two it takes to make a *quarrel;*
One can always end it."

Even *disease* and *physical* pain did not *daunt* the brave man.

He was *taught* that *quality* is often more to be desired than *quantity.*

## LESSON 71

Arithmetic Lesson.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| integral | common | cancellation | fractional |
| composite | aliquot | denominator | ratio |
| multiple | prime | numerator | measurement |
| divisible | excess | simplify | avoirdupois |
| principles | proceed | decimal | circle |

ĭn′tĕ grăl; cŏm pŏz′ĭt͡e, made up of parts; mŭl′tĭ plē; dĭ vĭz′ĭ blē; prĭn′çĭ plēz; cŏm′mŏn; ăl′ĭ quŏt, a part of a number or quantity which will divide it without a remainder; prīmē; ĕx(=k)çĕs′; prō çēd′; căn′çĕl lā′tion; dē nŏm′ĭ nā′tŏr; nū′mĕr ā′tŏr; sĭm′plĭ fȳ; dĕç′ĭ măl.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct.

---

## LESSON 72

Antonyms.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| arduous | easy | haughty | humble |
| injury | benefit | ideal | actual |
| hasten | delay | indolent | industrious |
| hateful | lovable | famous | obscure |
| hideous | beautiful | partial | just |

ăr′dū ŭs; ēz′ȳ; ĭn′jū rȳ; bĕn′ĕ fĭt; hās′t͡en; dē lā′; hāt′fụl; lŏv′ă blē; hĭd′ĕ ŭs; bēū′tĭ fụl; hȧu′gh′tȳ; hŭm′blē; ĭ dē′ăl; ăc′tū ăl.

Place marks upon the remaining antonyms to indicate pronunciation, employing the dictionary to correct your work.

---

## LESSON 73

"a" modified by "r," as in "câre." Equivalent, "ê."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| compare | farewell | repairing | stairway |
| parent | hairy | rarebit | swearing |
| plowshare | lair | scare | thoroughfare |
| sharer | nightmare | elsewhere | prepare |
| welfare | impair | sparing | heir |

cŏm pârt'; pâr'*e*nt; plow'shârt', the part of a plow which cuts the slice of earth or sod at the bottom of the furrow; shâr'ẽr; wĕl'fârt'; fârt'well'; hâ̤r'y̆; lâ̤r, the bed of a wild animal; nīght'mârt; ĭm pâ̤r', to injure; rẽ pâ̤r'ĭng; râre'bĭt, a dainty morsel; scârt; ĕlse'whêrt; spâr'ĭng, saving.

Mark the words in the final column diacritically, and then correct them by looking them up in the dictionary.

## LESSON 74

States of the United States, with Abbreviations.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iowa | Ia. | Maryland | Md. |
| Kansas | Kan. | Massachusetts | Mass. |
| Kentucky | Ky. | Michigan | Mich. |
| Louisiana | La. | Minnesota | Minn. |
| Maine | Me. | Mississippi | Miss. |

Ī'ō w*a* (the French form of an Indian word, signifying "the drowsy" or "the sleepy ones"); Kăn'sas (Indian, *smoky water*); Kĕn tŭt'k'y̆ (Indian, at the head of a river); Lo͝ut'ĭ şĭ ăn'*a* (named after Louis XIV of France); Mā̤ne, (from its ancient name, *Maenus*, *Maenis*); Ma(=ĕ)r'y̆ land (named after Henrietta *Maria*, queen of Charles I); Măss'*a* chū'sett̤s (Indian, about the great hills; i. e., the "Blue Hills.")

Mark *Michigan*, *Minnesota* and *Mississippi* for pronunciation. Michigan is from an Indian word for a *weir* (a fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for taking fish); Minnesota is likewise of Indian derivation, meaning *cloudy water* or *whitish water;* Mississippi, also from the Indian tongue, means *great and long river.*

## LESSON 75

Relating to Vessels.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sloop | canoe | submarine | keel |
| cutter | yacht | capstan | anchor |
| schooner | cruiser | rudder | armor |
| frigate | monitor | rowlocks | torpedo |
| galley | destroyer | propeller | davits |

sloop, a kind of vessel; cŭt'tẽr, a fast-sailing vessel; schoon'ẽr; frĭg'ăte; găl'lĕy, a vessel propelled by oars; cà noe'; yacht; cruĭ'sẽr, an armed ship; mŏn'ĭ tŏr, an iron-clad war vessel, having a revolving turret, (so called from the name given by Captain Ericsson to the first vessel of the kind); dē stroy'ẽr, a vessel for destroying torpedo-boats; sŭb'mà rīne', under the sea; căp'stăn, a device used in moving or raising heavy weights aboard ship; rŭd'dẽr, the device by which a vessel is steered when in motion; rōw'lŏcks; prō pĕl'lẽr, a device for driving a steam vessel forward.

With the aid of the dictionary, mark the remaining words diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

## LESSON 76

Names of Vegetables.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| garlic | cucumber | leeks | mushroom |
| rutabaga | squash | kale | endive |
| parsley | cantaloupe | peppers | cress |
| spinach | parsnip | radish | celery |
| salsify | mustard | okra | cauliflower |

gär'lĭc; ru'tà bā'gà, a kind of turnip; pärs'lĕy; spĭn'ăch(=j); săl'sĭ fy, the vegetable oyster; cū'cŭm bẽr; squash; căn'tà-lo'pe; pärs'nĭp; mŭs'tărd; lēcks, a vegetable of the onion family; kāle, a sort of cabbage; pĕp'pẽr; răd'ĭsh; ō'krà, a plant whose pods are used for soups, etc.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the final column, and find the meaning of *endive* and of any of the other words with whose meanings you are not familiar.

## LESSON 77

"a" in Unaccented Syllables, "ă"; "*a.*"

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| senate | solace | final | madam |
| preface | adage | infant | supplicant |
| delicate | duplicate | guidance | elephant |
| aerial | palace | valiant | crystal |
| ravage | manage | husband | usual |

sĕn'ătę, a legislative assembly; prĕf'ăçę, an introduction; dĕl'ĭ cătę, frail; ā ē'rĭ *a*l, of the air; răv'ăġę, to destroy; sŏl'ăçę, comfort; ăd'ăġę, an old saying; dū'plĭ cătę, a copy; păl'ăçę; măn'ăġę; fī'n*a*l, last; ĭn'f*a*nt; ġų̄d'*a*nçę, direction; văl'i(=y)*a*nt, brāvę; hŭş'b*a*nd.

Mark the words in the last column for pronunciation, and find the meaning of *supplicant*.

## LESSON 78

Prefix "un" means "not."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| unknown | unbosom | uneaten | unsought |
| unfriendly | uncontrolled | unemployed | unwept |
| unaccented | undecided | unengaged | unyielding |
| unbaptized | undefined | unexcelled | unfading |
| unbiased | unswept | unforeseen | unsung |

ŭn ķnōẉn'; ŭn frį̈ĕnd'lў; ŭn'ăc çĕnt'ĕd; ŭn'băp tīzęd'; ŭn-bī'*a*sęd(=t), not biased or partial; ŭn bọs'ŏm; ŭn'cŏn trōlļęd'; ŭn'dē çīd'ĕd; ŭn'dē fīnęd'; ŭn swĕpt'; ŭn ēąt'ęn; ŭn'ĕm ploẏęd'; ŭn'ĕn ġāġęd'; ŭn'ĕx(=k) çĕlļęd'; ŭn'fōrę sēęn'.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words, employing the dictionary in correcting your work.

## LESSON 79

Names of Musical Instruments.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| lute | bugle | violin | accordion |
| lyre | cymbals | guitar | cornet |
| fife | clarinet | triangle | mandolin |
| viol | piano | trombone | Jew's-harp |
| banjo | melodeon | harmonica | zither |

lūtę, a stringed instrument; lўrę, a kind of harp; fīfę; vī'ŏl, an instrument similar in form to the violin, but larger; băn'jō; būġlę; çўm'b*a*lş; clăr'ĭ nĕt', a wind instrument; pĭ ăn'ō; mĕ lō'dē ŏn, a kind of small reed organ; vī'ō lĭn'; ġų̄ĭ tär'; trī'ăn'ġlę, a triangular instrument, open at one angle, and

sounded by being struck by a small metallic rod; trŏm'bōnẹ, a powerful brass instrument of the trumpet kind; hăr mŏn'ĭcȧ.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and finding the meanings of those which are new to you. Pictures of most of the instruments named may be found in the dictionary.

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## LESSON 80

### Dictation and Review.

A *torpedo* shot from a *submarine* boat *impaired* the *armor* of the *cruiser*.

*Unforeseen delay* made the *valiant* effort useless.

He was *sharer* in the *welfare* of an *unknown* friend.

The music of the *violin* is *beautiful*.

Many a *famous adage* contains *ideal* advice for our *guidance*.

Before we can add *fractions*, we must find their *common denominator*.

---

## LESSON 81

### Some Difficult Small Words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| again | breathe | color | depot |
| always | ceiling | court | dough |
| among | certain | crowd | else |
| believe | circus | curtain | early |
| breath | climb | daily | earnest |

ȧ gā(=ĕ)in'; ạl'wȧys; ȧ mŏng'; bē lĭēvẹ', notice that "i" comes after "l," the word "lice" will help you to remember the order of the letters; brĕạth; brēạthẹ; cēịl'ĭng, "e" after "c," as in "lice"; çēr'tạĭn; çīr'cŭs; clīmḅ; cŏl'ŏr; cōụrt; crowd; cûr'tạĭn; dāi'lў.

Mark the words in the last column for pronunciation, correcting your work by use of the dictionary.

## LESSON 82

States of the United States, with Abbreviations.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | Mo. | New Jersey | N. J. |
| Montana | Mont. | New York | N. Y. |
| Nebraska | Neb. | North Carolina | N. C. |
| Nevada | Nev. | North Dakota | N. Dak. |
| New Hampshire | N. H. | Ohio | O. |

South Carolina (S. C.) and South Dakota (S. Dak.) are omitted from the above list.

Mĭs'ŗo͝ŗ'rĭ (Indian, *muddy*); Mŏn tă'n*a* (means *mountain* in Spanish; N*e* brăs'k*a* (Indian, *water valley, shallow river*); N*e* vä'd*a* (means *snowy* in Spanish, and was first given to the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in the western part of the State, because of their snowy peaks); New′(=ū) Hămp'sh*i*re (named after the county of *Hampshire* in England); New(=ū) Jĕr'z̧e̊ў (named in honor of Sir George Carteret, an inhabitant of the Isle of *Jersey*); New(=ū) Yôrk′ (named after the Duke of York)

Mark *North Carolina, North Dakota* and *Ohio* diacritically. Dakota is of Indian derivation, meaning *leagued, allied*; Ohio, also derived from the Indian tongue, means *beautiful.*

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## LESSON 83

"ā," "ī," "ȳ," "ē," and "ō," modified by "r."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ermine | skirmish | myrrh | tankard |
| pervert | myrtle | bachelor | reynard |
| verge | virtue | terror | orchard |
| infer | elixir | junior | familiar |
| lever | rudder | orator | mortar |

ēr'mĭn̊e̊, a valuable fur-bearing animal; pēr vērt′, to lead astray; vērg̊e̊, edge; ĭn fēr′, to imply; lē'vēr; skīr'mĭsh, a slight fight in war; mȳr'tl̊e̊, a shrub with evergreen leaves; vīr'tū̊e̊; ĕ lĭx'ĭr, a compound medicine; rŭd'dēr, helm for steering a vessel; mȳr'ŗ̊h̊, a gum resin; băch'ĕ lōr, an unmarried man; tĕr'rōr; jūn'i(=y)ōr, younger; ŏr'ā tōr, a public speaker.

Look up the words in the last column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of *tankard* and *reynard.*

## LESSON 84

### Common Abbreviations.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Col. | Manuscript | MS. |
| Lieutenant | Lieut. | Volume | Vol. |
| Commodore | Com. | Mountain | Mt. |
| County | Co | Example | Ex. |
| Answer | Ans. | Amount | Amt. |
| Balance | Bal. | Hundred | Cwt. |
| Creditor | Cr. | For example | e. g. |
| Debtor | Dr. | That is | i. e. |
| Cash on Delivery | C. O. D. | Year of our Lord | A. D. |
| Gentlemen | Messrs. | All correct. | O. K. |

*Co.* is the abbreviation for *company* also.

*C. O. D.* is the abbreviation, also, for *collect on delivery.*

The plural of manuscript is *MSS.*

colo(=ûr)′nel; lī̤e̤ū tĕn′ant; cŏm′mō dōre̤; coun′tў; ăn′swe̤r; măn′ū scrĭpt; vŏl′ūme̤; moun′te̤ĭn; ĕx ăm′ple̤; a mount′; băl′ançe̤; crĕd′ĭt ŏr, one to whom money is due; dĕb̤t′ŏr, one who owes a debt; căsh ŏn dē lĭv′ẽr ў; ġĕn′tle̤ men.

## LESSON 85

### Possessives.

*Rule 4.*—Add apostrophe and "*s*" ('s) to the singular to form the possessive singular. Add apostrophe to the plural to form the possessive plural, if the plural ends in "*s.*" If the plural does not end in "*s,*" add apostrophe and "*s*" ('s).

| Possessive Singular | Possessive Plural |
|---|---|
| a nation's credit | the nations' belief |
| an urchin's bruises | the urchins' shouts |
| a warrior's wounds | the warriors' defeat |
| a mouse's cheese | the mice's cheese |
| a child's dress | the children's clothes |

nā′tion; ûr′chĭn, a roguish boy; wär^ri(i=y)ŏr, a soldier; mouse̤; chīld; mīçe̤; chĭl′drĕn.

## LESSON 86

"ē," as in "ē vent'"; "ī," as in "ī de'a"; "*e*," as in "nov'*e*l."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| create | tribunal | decency | license |
| society | diameter | penitent | silence |
| serene | bimonthly | violence | present |
| anxiety | diagonal | patience | absence |
| gaiety | trisect | science | president |

crē ātẹ', to produce; sŏ çī'ē tў, the persons, considered as a whole, who live in any region or at any period; sē rēnẹ', calm· ăn x(=z)ī'ē tў, uneasiness; gā'ī'ē tў; trī bū'n*a*l, a court; dī ăm'ē tēr, distance through; bī mŏnth'lў, once in two months; dī ăg'ŏ n*a*l, running across from corner to corner; trī sĕct', to cut into three parts; dē'ç*e*n çў, the state of being becoming; pĕn'ī t*e*nt, feeling sorry on account of wrong-doing; vī'ŏ l*e*nçẹ, fierceness; pā'ti*e*nçẹ, a calmly waiting for something hoped for; sẹī'*e*nçẹ, classified knowledge.

Look up the words in the fourth column, marking them for pronunciation, and also look up any with the meaning of which you may not be familiar.

---

## LESSON 87

At the Dressmaker's.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| gored | bias | needles | gown |
| basque | stitching | braid | felling |
| sleeve | seams | buckram | cambric |
| ruffles | flounce | sateen | percale |
| shirring | lining | insertion | silesia |

gōrẹd, cut in a triangular form; bąsqu(=k)ẹ, a part of a woman's dress, resembling a jacket with a short skirt; slēẹvẹ; rŭf'flẹs; shīrṛ'ĭng; bī'*a*s, cut slanting; stĭṭch'ĭng; sēąms; flounçẹ; līn'ĭng; nēẹ'dlẹs; brā'id; bŭẹk'r*a*m; săt ēẹn'; ĭn sēr'-ti(=sh)ŏn, a narrow strip of embroidered lace.

Mark the remaining words diacritically, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find the meanings of such words as are new to you. Cambric received its name from *Cambray*, in Flanders, where it was first made. Silesia was originally made in *Silesia*, Germany; hence the name.

## LESSON 88

City Government.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **mayor** | **marshal** | **tiling** | **hydrant** |
| **police** | **engineer** | **armory** | **alarm** |
| **councilmen** | **culvert** | **library** | **treasurer** |
| **coroner** | **cement** | **hosecart** | **assessor** |
| **justice** | **attorney** | **ladders** | **alderman** |

mā'ẏ'ŏr, the chief officer of a city; pō līç'ę'; ċoun'ċil *m*en; ċŏr'ŏ nēr, an officer who inquires into the cause of sudden or violent deaths; jŭs'tĭç'ę, an officer who tries and decides cases; mär'sh*a*l, a police officer; ĕn'ġĭ nēę'r; ċŭl'vẽrt, a small bridge of masonry; ċē mĕnt'; ăt tōr'nę'ẏ, a lawyer; tīl'ĭng; ăr'mŏrẏ, a place where arms are kept; lī'brā rẏ; hōsę'ċărt; lăd'dẽrs.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

---

## LESSON 89

"o͝o," as in "o͝oze," "do͝"; "o͞o," as in "o͞ther"; "o͝o," as in "wo͝olf."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **tomb** | **sovereign** | **bosom** | **income** |
| **removal** | **government** | **worsted** | **canon** |
| **wounded** | **shoving** | **wolverine** | **common** |
| **group** | **cannon** | **wolfish** | **improve** |
| **tourist** | **welcome** | **womanly** | **tournament** |

to͝mb; rē mo͝v'*a*l; wo͝u̇nd'ĕd; gro͝up; to͝u̇r'ĭst, a traveller; sŏv'ēr ę'ĭgn, chief; gŏv'ẽrn m*e*nt; shŏv'ĭng; ċăn'nŏn; wĕl'ċŏmę; bo͝s'o͞m, the breast; wo͝u̇rst'ĕd; wo͝l'vēr īnę'; wo͝lf'ĭsh; wo͝m'*a*n lẏ.

Place the proper diacritical marks upon the words in the last column, and find the meanings of *canon*, *wolverine* and *tournament*.

---

## LESSON 90

Dictation and Exercise.

The girl's *percale gown* was made with *ruffles* on the *sleeves* and with a *gored* skirt.

The *absence* of the *president* made the meeting of the *tribunal* impossible.

The *mayor* and *councilmen* decided to build a *cement culvert.*

The hurried drive to the *depot* to catch an *early* train made the horse *breathe* heavily.

The roof of the *library* is of *tiling.*

Her *virtue* made her *always welcome.*

## LESSON 91

"ô," as in "lôrd," "fôrk."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| cord | forfeit | horseshoe | porpoise |
| corduroy | formal | horticulture | tornado |
| corporal | forward | normal | torpedo |
| corpse | gorge | northern | chord |
| border | gormand | Norwegian | torrid |

côrd; côr'dû roy, a sort of cotton velveteen with a ridged surface; côr'pŏ ral, a military officer; côrpsẹ; bôr'dẽr; fôr'fẹĭt, to lose by some error or fault; fôrm'al, according to regular form; fôr'wärd; gôrġẹ, a filling of a channel by an obstruction; gôr'mand, one who eats greedily; hôrsẹ'shọẹ; hôr'tĭ cŭl'tûrẹ, the cultivation of a garden or orchard; nôr'mal, regular, natural; nôrth'ẽrn; Nôr wē'ġĭ an.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of any with which you are not familiar.

## LESSON 92

Prefix "dis" means "not."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| disagree | dishonest | disown | disadvantage |
| disallow | disconnect | displease | discourteous |
| disappear | dishonor | disquiet | dissatisfied |
| disapprove | disinherit | dissimilar | discontinue |
| disarrange | disobey | disunite | discourage |

dĭs'a grēẹ'; dĭs'ăl low'; dĭs'ăp pēạr'; dĭs'ăp prọvẹ'; dĭs'ărrānġẹ'; dĭs ḥŏn'ĕst: dĭs'cŏn nĕct'; dĭs ḥŏn'ŏr; dĭs'ĭn hĕr'ĭt,

not to leave an heir a possession which would otherwise, by law or custom, fall to him; dĭs'ō bę̤x'; dĭs ōw̤n'; dĭs plēa̤sę̤'; dĭs quī'ĕt; dĭs sĭm'ĭ lār; dĭs'ū nīt̤ę̤'.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether they are correct.

---

## LESSON 93

States and Territories, with Abbreviations.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wyoming | Wyo. | Indian Territory | I. T. |
| Alaska | Alaska | New Mexico | N. Mex. |
| Arizona | Ariz. | Oklahoma | Okla. |
| District of Columbia | D. C. | Porto Rico | P. R. |
| Hawaii | Hawaii | Philippine Islands | P. I. |

Wȳ ō'mĭng; Â lăs'k*a*; Ăr ĭ zō'n*a* (sand hills); Dĭs'trĭct ȯf(=v) Cō lŭm'bĭ *a* (from Columbus); Hä wa̤ī'ĭ; Ĭn'dĭ *an* Tĕr'rĭ tō rў; New(=ū) Mĕx'ĭ cō (Mexico—the Aztec word meaning the place of Mexitli, the Aztec god of war); Ōk'lä hō'm*a*, Pôr'tō Rĭ'cō; Phĭl'ĭp pĭnę̤ Īa̤'l*a*nda̤ (named after Philip II of Spain).

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## LESSON 94

Long "o," as in "ō bey'"; long "u," as in "ū nite'" (in unaccented syllables).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| tobacco | tornado | actual | accurate |
| sorrow | kerosene | popular | humane |
| propose | fresco | annual | ridiculous |
| balcony | economy | globular | usurp |
| bravado | tallow | usual | utensil |

tō băc'cō; sŏr'rōw̤; prō pōa̤ę̤'; băl'cō nў; brȧ vā'dō, boastfulness; tôr nā'dō; kĕr'ō sēnę̤'; frĕs'cō, a painting on plaster; ē cŏn'ō mў, disposition to save; tăl'lōw̤, the fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds; ăc'tū *a*l, real; pŏp'ū lār, pleasing to

people in general; ăn'ụ̈ *al*, yearly; glŏb'ū lăr, globe-shaped; ū'ʒ(+h)ū *al*, habitual, common.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, consulting the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

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## LESSON 95

### Rule of Spelling.

*Rule 5.* — Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, which end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| admit | admitted | begin | beginning |
| occur | occurrence | trod | trodden |
| hot | hotter | forbid | forbidden |
| plan | planning | quit | quitting |
| shun | shunned | wit | witty |

Commit the rule thoroughly and show how it applies in each case.

ăd mĭt'; ŏc cûr'; hŏt; plăn; shŭn; bē gĭn'; trŏd; fŏr bĭd'; quĭt; wĭt.

---

## LESSON 96

### Under the Rule.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| allotted | hatter | grinning | committing |
| forgotten | rotten | fretting | plodder |
| manned | submitted | excellent | slamming |
| inferred | tapping | permitted | skimming |
| baggage | dropped | expelled | omitted |

Tell from what each word is formed, and why the rule applies in each case.

ăl lŏt'tĕd, granted; fŏr gŏt'tẹn; măṇṇẹd, supplied with the force needful; ĭn fẽṛṛẹd', implied; băg'gāġe; hăt'tẽr; rŏt'tẹn;

sŭb mĭt′tĕd; tăp′pĭng; drŏp′p̣ĕd(=t); grĭn′nĭng; frĕt′tĭng; ĕx(=k)′çĕl l*e*nt; pēr mĭt′tĕd; ĕx pĕll̤ĕd′.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work.

## LESSON 97

Not under the Rule.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| answerable | standing | sailing | splashed |
| fearing | needy | limiting | crouching |
| profitable | dauber | designer | recovered |
| preference | coveted | clearing | developing |
| reference | toiling | finished | enchanter |

Tell why the rule does not apply to the words given in this lesson.

ăn′sw̤ēr a blĕ, responsible; fēa̤r′ĭng; prŏf′ĭt a blĕ; prĕf′ēr-*e*nçĕ, choice; rĕf′ēr*e*nçĕ, that which refers to something; stănd′ĭng; nēĕd′y; da̤ub′ēr; e*o*v′ĕt ĕd, much desired; toil′ĭng; sāi̤l′ĭng; lĭm′ĭt ĭng; dĕ sīg̤n′ēr, one who plans something to be done; clēa̤r′ĭng; fĭn ĭshĕd(=t).

Look up the words in the final column, marking them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those which are new to you.

## LESSON 98

Mixture.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| humbugged | imperiled | whizzing | accustomed |
| metallic | pinning | bewitching | benefited |
| traveling | controlled | occurrence | stopped |
| barreled | scrubbing | purring | supper |
| disheveled | dismissed | cribbed | inference |

*Humbugged* has the final consonant doubled although the accent is not upon the last syllable. The same is true of *metallic* and *periwigged.*

In each case, give the reason why the consonant is doubled or why it is not doubled.

hŭm′bŭgg̤ĕd′, deceived, imposed upon; mĕ tăl′lĭc; trăv′ĕl-ĭng; băr′rĕlĕd; dĭ shĕv′e̤lĕd, loose or disordered; ĭm pĕr′ĭlĕd,

endangered; pĭn'nĭng; cŏn trōll̤ĕd'; scrŭb'bĭng; dĭs mĭss̤ĕd(=t)'; ăc cŭs'tom̤ĕd, familiar; bĕn'ĕ fĭt ĕd; stŏp p̤ĕd(=t): sŭp'pēr; ĭn'fēr *ençe*.

Look up the words in column three, marking them diacritically, and find the definitions of those with which you are not acquainted.

## LESSON 99

"o͞o," as in "fo͞od"; "o͝o," as in "bo͝ok."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| whoop | booby | cookery | footstool |
| scoop | booming | cooper | understood |
| hoot | boorish | footing | barefoot |
| brood | hoop | looker | shook |
| swoop | foolscap | wooden | mistook |

"o̱" and "u̱" are equivalents of "o͞o"; "u̱" and "o̱" are equivalents of "o͝o."

who͞op; sco͞op; ho͞ot; bro͞od; swo͞op; bo͞o'bў, a stupid person; bo͞om'ĭng; bo͞or'ĭsh; ho͞op; fo͞ols'căp; co͝ok'ēr ў; co͝op'ēr; fo͝ot'ĭng; lo͝ok'ēr; wo͝od'e̱n.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those which are new to you.

## LESSON 100

Dictation and Review.

The man *inferred* that his *baggage* had been *forgotten*.

The hawk, with a *swoop* down upon the *brood*, caught a little chick.

The *plan submitted* for *developing horticulture* was *excellent*.

A *tornado imperiled* a *Norwegian* lumber camp in the *northern* woods.

The *annual picnic* was *omitted* because of the *occurrence* of an *unusual* number of *accidents*.

## LESSON 101

Hard and Soft Sounds of "c" and "g."

*Rule*—*c* and *g* are soft (ç and ġ) before "e," "i," and "y," and are hard (c and g̃) in most other cases.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| direct | ocean | cleanly | engine |
| introduce | glazier | circular | roguish |
| certain | genius | music | truce |
| comfort | gape | gurgle | candle |
| package | guide | deuce | censor |

The above rule is a very important one, both in the spelling and in the pronunciation of words. The rule with reference to *c* has very few exceptions, but there are many exceptions to the rule for *g*, as *give*, *girl*, *get*, *druggist*, etc.

ō′ç(+h)ȩan; ḡlā′zi(+h)ẽr, one who sets glass; ġēn′i(=y)ŭs, talent; ḡāpȩ; gu̧īdȩ; clĕa̧n′lў; çīr′cu̧lār; mū′si̧c; ḡûr′ḡlȩ, a broken, bubbling noise; dȩūçȩ; ĕn′ġĭnȩ; rōḡu̧′ĭsh; tru̧çȩ, short quiet; cău′dlȩ; çĕn′sōr, a critic.

## LESSON 102

Early History of the United States.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| homespun | queue | moccasin | wigwam |
| spindle | pillory | sachem | squaw |
| tinder | harpsichord | wampum | trader |
| snuffers | vessels | tepee | colonies |
| settle | papoose | tomahawk | treacherous |

hōmȩ′spŭn, made at home; spĭn′dlȩ; tĭn′dẽr, something used for kindling fire from a spark; snŭff′ẽrs, an instrument for cutting off and holding the part of a candle wick charred by the flame; sĕt′tlȩ; q(=k)ūȩu̧ȩ; pĭl′lō rў, a device used in punishing offenders; härp′sĭ chôrd, a stringed musical instrument; vĕs′sĕls; pȧ pōosȩ′, an Indian baby; wĭḡ′wạm, an Indian hut; squạw, a female Indian; trād′ẽr; cŏl′ō nĭȩs; trĕa̧ch′ẽr ȩŭs, false, unfaithful.

Mark the words in the third column for pronunciation, and find definitions for those with which you are not acquainted.

## LESSON 103

Synonyms.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| irritate | provoke | peevish | fretful |
| flaw | blemish | roily | turbid |
| allure | decoy | quest | pursuit |
| surly | morose | grateful | thankful |
| quiver | tremble | marvel | wonder |

ĭr′rĭ tātę; prō vōkę′; flą͡w; blĕm′ĭsh; ăl lūrę′; dē coy′; sûr′lў; mō rōsę′; quĭv′ẽr; trĕm′blę; pēę′vĭsh; frĕt′fụl; roil′ў; tûr′bĭd.

Mark the remaining pairs of words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct.

## LESSON 104

"ch" (k); "ç̣h" (sh); "ch," as in "hatch."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| chorus | chemist | match | chivalry |
| echo | chasm | etching | chagrin |
| epoch | cholera | machine | mustache |
| character | christen | choose | cherish |
| architect | Christian | beech | cheer |

ch̨ō′rŭs; ĕch̨′ō; ĕp′ŏch̨, a period of time; ch̨ăr′ăc tẽr; ăr′ch̨ĭ tĕct, a person skilled in the art of building; ch̨ĕm′ĭst; ch̨ăs̱m, a deep opening, as in the earth or in a rock; ch̨ŏl′ẽr ą; a disease; ch̨rĭs′tę̣n, to give a name; ch̨rĭs′ti(=ch)ąn; măt̨ch; ĕt̨ch′ĭng, engraving by means of acids which eat away lines in metal, etc.; mą çhīnę′; choōs̱ę; bēę̣ch.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and finding the definitions of any which are new to you.

## LESSON 105

"s"; "s̱" (z); "x" (ks); "x̱" (gz); "x" (k).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| morsel | position | exit | exist |
| message | dismal | extreme | exhaust |
| cuffs | grisly | excel | exhibit |
| sense | eggs | execute | exert |
| practice | pansy | exude | exceed |

"X" at the beginning of a word has the sound of "z," as in Xebec, Xenophon, etc.

môr'sĕl, a little bit of food; mĕs'sa̤g̤e̤; cŭf'fs; sĕnse̤; prăc'tĭçe̤; pō s̤ĭ'tion; dĭs̤'mal, dreary; grĭs̤'lў, frightful; ĕg̤z̤; păn's̤ў; ĕx'ĭt; ĕx trēme̤'; ĕx(=k)çĕl', to outdo; ĕx'ĕ cūte̤, to accomplish; ĕx ūde̤'.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation and looking up the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

---

## LESSON 106

Suffixes "er" and "or"="one who."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| gainer | lecturer | instructor | assessor |
| preacher | bookseller | oppressor | operator |
| purchaser | debater | creator | arbitrator |
| composer | adviser | depositor | dictator |
| producer | loser | supervisor | debtor |

gā̤n'ẽr; prēach'ẽr; pûr'chas ẽr; cŏm pōs̤'ẽr; prŏ dūç'ẽr; lĕc'tûr ẽr; bo͝ok'sĕl'ẽr; dĕ bāt'ẽr; ăd vīs̤'ẽr; lọs'ẽr; ĭn strŭct'ŏr; ŏp prĕs̤'ŏr; crĕ ā'tŏr; dĕ pŏs̤'ĭ tŏr; sū'pẽr vīs̤'ŏr, one who directs or oversees.

Find the meanings of the words in the fourth column with which you are not acquainted, and place the proper diacritical markings upon all the words.

---

## LESSON 107

"ph"="f"; "qu"="kw"; "n̲"="ng."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| phantom | queen | quarry | anger |
| phial | conquest | quartz | banquet |
| phaeton | quack | queer | language |
| phase | qualify | conch | distinct |
| phlegm | quaint | anchor | uncle |

phăn'tŏm; phī'al, a small bottle; phā'ĕ tŏn, a carriage; phās̤e̤, an appearance of an object to the mind; phlĕg̤m; quēe̤n; cŏn̲'quĕst, victory; quăe̤k, to utter a sound like the

cry of a duck; quạl'ĭ fȳ, to prepare; quāint, odd; quạr'rў; quạrtz(=s); quēẹr; cŏnch, a shell; ăn'chŏr.

Find the meanings of the words in the last column in the dictionary and mark each word for pronunciation.

## LESSON 108

Largest Cities of the United States (Census 1900).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York City | Baltimore | Pittsburg | Newark |
| Chicago | Cleveland | New Orleans | Jersey City |
| Philadelphia | Buffalo | Detroit | Louisville |
| Saint Louis | San Francisco | Milwaukee | Minneapolis |
| Boston | Cincinnati | Washington | Providence |

New(=ū) Yôrk' Çĭt'ў; Çhi(=*e*) cạ'gō; Phĭl'*a* dĕl'phĭ *a* (from Greek words meaning "city of brotherly love"); Sāint Lo'ĭs; Bôs'*to*n; Bạl'tĭ mōrẹ (named after Lord Baltimore); Clēvẹ'-l*a*nd; Bŭf'fạ lō; Săn Frăn çĭs'cō (the Spanish for St. Francis); Çĭn'çĭn nă'tĭ (Roman plural of Cincinnatus, the patriot); Pĭtts'bûrg (named after William Pitt); New(=ū) Ôr'l*e a*nṣ (from Orleans, France); D*e* troit'; Mĭl wạu'kēẹ; Wạsh'ĭng tŏn.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the last column.

## LESSON 109

Presidents of the United States.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | Harrison | Pierce | Garfield |
| Adams | Tyler | Buchanan | Arthur |
| Jefferson | Polk | Lincoln | Cleveland |
| Monroe | Taylor | Johnson | McKinley |
| Van Buren | Fillmore | Hayes | Roosevelt |

The names of Madison, Jackson and Grant are omitted from the list given in this lesson, as they are not likely to be misspelled. The names Harrison and Adams should appear a second time. Where?

Wạsh'ĭng tŏn; Ăd'*a*mṣ; Jĕf'f*er so*n; Mŏn rōẹ'; Văn Bū'r*e*n; Hăr'rĭ sŏn; Tȳ'l*er*; Pōlk; Tāy'l*or*; Fĭll'mōrẹ; Pi̇ẹrçẹ; Bŭch-ăn'*a*n; Lĭnc'*o*ln; Jŏhn'*so*n; Hāyẹṣ.

Mark the names in the fourth column for pronunciation.

## LESSON 110

Dictation and Review.

The *echo* came across the *chasm.*

The glad *message* brought *cheer* and *comfort.*

The *treacherous sachem* killed the *settler* with a *tomahawk.*

The *lecturer* used simple *language.*

My *uncle* owns a *quaint phaeton.*

Who would not *choose* to have a beautiful *character* rather than to be *peevish* or *surly*?

One hears a *queer* sound when he holds a *conch* to his ear.

---

## LESSON 111

In the Millinery Store.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ribbon | ornament | shirred | ruffle |
| fashions | buckles | chiffon | ruche |
| pattern | trimming | leghorn | velveteen |
| bonnet | feathers | embroidery | tucked |
| wreaths | plumes | plaited | nobby |

rĭb′bŏn; făsh′ĭ̇ŏns; păt′tẽrn; bŏn′nĕt; ẏrēa̱ths; ôr′na ment; bŭc′kl̤s; trĭm′mĭng; fe̱a̱th′ẽrs; plūm̤s; shĭrr̤d; çhĭf fŏn′; lĕg′hôrn, a straw plaiting; ĕm broid′ẽr ẏ; plāĭ̇t′ĕd.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

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## LESSON 112

Heard on the Playground.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| pitcher | goals | commy | taw |
| catcher | umpire | alley | fudge |
| fielder | referee | agate | carnelian |
| innings | coach | chinas | knuckle |
| foul | linesman | evers | shooter |

pĭ̇tch′ẽr; ca̱tch′ẽr; fi̱ēld′ẽr; ĭn′nĭngs; foul; gōa̱ls; ŭm′pīr̤, the one who sees that the rules of a game are observed;

rĕf′ẽr ēę̣′, the one to whom disputes in games are referred; cōa̱ch; līne̱s′man; cŏm′mў; ăl′le̱ў; ăg̃′ăte̱; chī′nas̱; ĕv′ẽrs̱.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the final column.

## LESSON 113

Breeds of Animals.

| Poultry | Swine |
|---|---|
| Plymouth Rock | Berkshire |
| Wyandotte | Poland China |
| Leghorn | Chester White |
| Houdan | Tamworth |
| Cochin | Yorkshire |

| Cattle | Sheep |
|---|---|
| Guernsey | Shropshire |
| Ayrshire | Merino |
| Holstein-Fresian | Cheviot |
| Hereford | South-Down |
| Galloway | Oxford-Down |

Plў′m̱ŭth Rŏc̱k; Wў′an dŏtte̱; Lĕg̃′hôrn; Hou′(=o͞o)dan; Co͞′chĭn; Bẽrk′shire̱; Pō′land Chī′na; Chĕs′ter Whīte̱; Tăm′worth; Yôrk′shire̱; Gu̱ẽrn′s̱e̱ў; Âȳr′shire̱; Hōl′ste̱īn-Frē′si(+h)an; Hĕr′e ford; Găl′lo wāȳ.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the final column.

## LESSON 114

In Mexico and Central America.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| pulque | maguey | cordage | Yucatan |
| sisal | banana | vanilla | Nicaragua |
| hammock | cochineal | mahogany | Colon |
| hovel | malaria | Vera Cruz | Costa Rica |
| half-breed | tortilla | Panama | Chihuahua |

pu̱l′qu(=k)e(=ä), an intoxicating Mexican drink; sĭ säl′, a Yucatan fiber used for cordage; hăm′mŏc̱k; hŏv′ĕl, a hut; hăl̤f′-brēe̱d; măg̃′uey(=wā), the century plant; bȧnä′nȧ; cŏch′ĭnēa̱l, a

dye; mȧ lā′rĭ ȧ, a disease with fever, ague, etc.; tŏr ti(=ē)l′l(+y)ă; côrd′ăg; vȧ nĭl′lȧ; mȧ hŏg̃′ȧ nў; Vg̃′ră Cruz(=s); Păn *a* mă′.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them diacritically.

## LESSON 115

Small Words Often Misspelled.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fulfill | any | recess | toward |
| fully | been | spare | until |
| woolen | once | squirrel | sign |
| although | whose | surprise | chose |
| wholly | ready | thought | choose |

fụl fĭl; fụl′lў; wo͝ol′ĕn; ạl thō͞u; hō͞l′lў; a(=ĕ)′nў; be(=ĭ)n; (+w)ŏnce; hōz; rĕạd′ў; rē çĕss′; spâr; squīr′rĕl; sûr prīz′; tho(=ạ)u.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words, and find the meanings of *chose* and *choose*, noting carefully the distinction between them.

## LESSON 116

Trees.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| locust | spruce | catalpa | fir |
| linden | hemlock | cypress | alder |
| poplar | larch | palmetto | maple |
| hickory | sycamore | banyan | ebony |
| cedar | holly | willow | chestnut |

lō′cŭst; lĭn′dĕn; pŏp′lăr; hĭck′ō rў; çē′dăr; sprụçe: hĕm′-lŏck; lärch; sў*c*′ȧ mōr; hŏl′lў; cȧ tăl′pȧ; çў′prĕss; păl mĕt′tō; băn′y*a*n; wĭl′lō.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct.

## LESSON 117

Animals in North America.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| moose | cougar | prairie dog | buzzard |
| badger | coyote | opossum | tortoise |
| chipmunk | raccoon | eskimo dog | ermine |
| woodchuck | panther | guinea fowl | sable |
| bison | caribou | curlew | otter |

mōōsḵ; băḏḡ'ẽr; chĭp'mŭṉk; wo͝od'chŭḵk; bī'sŏn; eo͞u'găr; e͞oȳ'ō tĕ; răe eo͞on'; păn'thēr; eăr'ĭ bo͞u; prāī'rĭḵ dŏḡ; ō pŏs'sŭm; ĕs'kĭ mō dŏḡ; gu͞ĭn'ẽḵ fowl; eŭr'lḵw(=ū).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words, using the dictionary.

## LESSON 118

In Canada and Alaska.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sledges | Canuck | Manitoba | Ottawa |
| reindeer | Canadian | Mackenzie | Quebec |
| parliament | Eskimos | Saskatchewan | Montreal |
| provinces | Keewatin | Assiniboia | Halifax |
| dominion | Klondike | Yukon | Winnipeg |

slĕḏḡ'ĕs; re͟in'dēḵr; păr'lĭḁment, the governmental council; prŏv'ĭnç ĕs; dŏ mĭn'i(=y)ŏn; Ca nŭḵ', a Canadian; Ca-nā'dĭ an; Ĕs'kĭ mōs; Kēḵ wā'tĭn, a district attached to Manitoba; Klŏn'dīkḵ; Măn ĭ tō bā'; Măc kĕn'zĭḵ; Săs kăṭch'e wa͟n'; Ăs sĭn ĭ boi'a; Yu͟'kŏn.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words. Ottawa is from an Indian word, meaning *traders;* Quebec is an Algonquin Indian term, meaning "take care of the rock"; Montreal is the French for Royal Mountain, and was so named by the French explorer, Cartier, in 1534-35; Winnipeg is of Indian derivation, meaning *muddy water.*

## LESSON 119

Cities in the United States Difficult to Spell.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis | Los Angeles | Des Moines | Savannah |
| Alleghany | Memphis | Mobile | Sioux City |
| Worcester | Seattle | Montpelier | Tallahassee |
| Syracuse | Chattanooga | Poughkeepsie | Valparaiso |
| Paterson | Cheyenne | Raleigh | Oshkosh |

Ĭn'dĭ ăn ăp'ō lĭs; Ăl'lē ḡha͟'nў (Indian, river of the *Alligewi*); Wo͟rcḵs'tẽr; Sўr'a eūsḵ'; Păt'ẽr sŏn; Lōs Ăn͟g(=h)ĕl ĕs (Spanish, "the angels," "city of the angels"); Mĕm'phĭs ("the temple of the Good God"); Sê ăt'tlḵ; Chăt'ta nōō'ga;

Çhe͡y′ĕnn͡e′; De͡s Moine͡s′; Mō bīle͡′ (corrupted from *Mauvill*); Mŏnt pē′lĭ *er* (French, "mountain of the young girls"); Po͡ugh ke(=ĭ)e͡p′sĭe͡ (Indian, *shallow inlet, safe harbor for small boats*); Ra͡′le͡ugh (named in honor of Sir Walter *Raleigh*, who planted a colony on the Roanoke about 1585).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words. Sioux City received its name from the Sioux tribe of Indians; Tallahassee is of Indian derivation, meaning "old town."

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## LESSON 120

### Dictation and Review.

The *leghorn* hat was *ornamented* with *ribbon* and *chiffon*.

The *ermine*, *sable*, and *otter* are found in the far North.

The *umpire* said that the ball was a *foul*.

In some of the *Canadian provinces*, *sledges* are drawn by *reindeer*.

The boy thinks *carnelians* are better than *chinas* as *shooters*.

*Sisal* comes from *Yucatan*.

The *bison* is less common than it *once* was.